10 PAGES.

The New-York Times.

10 PAGES.

VOL. XLII....NO. 13,101. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893. PRICE THREE CENTS.

RUMORS OF A RECEIVERSHIP

EXAMINERS STILL AT WORK AT THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

The Directors to Meet Next Tuesday—More Depositors Consult Their Lawyers and Talk of Criminal Proceedings—Politicians Credited with Deposits in the Bank—County Funds Secured by Bonds of Officers and Directors—Hardships Brought Upon Many Business Men.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that the Directors of the suspended Commercial Bank had decided to request the State Superintendent of Banking to call for the appointment of a receiver for that institution.

It was said that President Seth L. Keeney, Director Albert Snedeker, and their friends in the Board of Directors of the bank had agreed on E. W. Bliss for receiver. Other members of the board, it was rumored, were opposed to Mr. Bliss because of his extremely close personal and business relations with President Keeney, and preferred for the receivership Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy.

E. W. Bliss is the President of the Bliss Manufacturing Company and one of the chief owners of the United States Projectile Company, which is now making torpedoes for the Government at $5,000 apiece. Seth L. Keeney is a director in the E. W. Bliss Manufacturing Company and is one of the large owners of the United States Projectile Company. Mr. Bliss and Mr. Keeney are fellow-directors in the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and are also largely interested by common report in the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company.

On being asked if it was true that President Keeney and his friends had decided on G. W. Bliss for receiver of the Commercial Bank, the latter sent out word from his private office: "Mr. Keeney is my personal friend, and I do not wish to say anything about the report."

Gen. Tracy said that he knew nothing of a desire on the part of some of the Directors of the Commercial Bank to have him appointed receiver.

John H. Rowland, one of the Directors of the Commercial Bank, told a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night that the Directors had not decided to ask for a receiver, and would do nothing in that direction until the Superintendent of the State Banking Department concluded his examination of the bank. The next meeting of the Directors, Mr. Rowland said, would be held on Tuesday. He had learned absolutely nothing of the affairs of the bank, he said, since the examination was begun.

The report that a receivership had been decided on by the Directors was widely circulated yesterday among the depositors of the institution. The story, added to their anxiety over their tied-up funds, drove almost the last vestige of hope for a resumption out of their minds, and brought forth more threats to proceed criminally against the Directors and officers unless some satisfactory settlement of the bank's affairs was speedily reached.

A number of those who placed money in the bank the day previous to the suspension publicly announced that they had consulted their lawyers and had been assured by them that they had grounds for proceeding against the officers of the bank. Section 602 of the Penal Code, which was quoted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, was the provision of the law to which the depositors turned in their search for a legal remedy for what they considered to be their grievances. This is the section of the code which makes it a misdemeanor for any Director, officer, or agent of a bank to receive deposits, knowing the bank to be insolvent.

"I have consulted my lawyer," said Mr. Anderson yesterday, "and he advised me to wait until the Bank Examiners make their statement. He told me that if it could be ascertained that the Directors or officers of the bank had any knowledge of the true condition of the bank at the time I made my deposit, I would have a clear case against them under the Penal Code.

"I believe that I have grounds for a criminal action. I feel certain that the officers of the bank knew that it was insolvent at the time I made my last deposit. It is absurd to suppose that they did not know the actual condition of the institution at least twenty-four hours before the doors were closed. That bank has been practically insolvent ever since the trouble in which it was involved by Paul C. Grening and G. L. Hassell, and no sensible man would believe that the end was not foreseen clearly long before the bank's doors were finally closed. The Directors knew that there was an enormous amount of worthless paper on their hands. They knew that they had not enough money on hand in the New-York bank to meet the exigencies of any day's probable exchanges.

"So far as their action in receiving my deposit last Friday is concerned, it was a base thing to do to take my money."

One of those who deposited money in the Commercial Bank the day before it closed its doors was Henry Anderson of 236 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. He put $168 in the bank about 11 o'clock last Friday morning, intending to use it the following day in the payment of his employes. On his way to the bank on Saturday he learned that the institution had closed its doors.

Thomas Kelly of 689 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, placed $300 in the Commercial Bank last Friday afternoon. "I had every confidence in President Keeney and in Director Locke, and I was never more surprised in my life than when I heard Saturday morning that the bank had closed," he said.

Cranford Brothers, plumbers, of 291 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, placed a sum of money in the Commercial Bank on Friday afternoon.

John Gibson, a mason, deposited a large sum there the same afternoon.

The Brooklyn Furniture Company was also caught on the last day the bank was open for business. "It seems clear to me, as a man of business," said a member of the firm yesterday, "that the true condition of the Commercial Bank must have been known to the officers of the institution at least twenty-four hours before the doors were closed."

There were many others who unsuspectingly intrusted their cash to the bank the day before it shut up. A good many of these depositors were masons, plumbers, and builders, and they relied on being able to use the money to pay off their hands the next day. The sudden failure of the bank imposed a great hardship on many of these men, and some of them have been hard pressed since then to make both ends meet. One of them said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I have hardly been able to sleep since the failure for thinking how I would get over the 1st of the month, when the bills come in. I dread to think of it."

The depositors of the defunct bank were largely of these classes of business men, and there has been much suffering among them. Many of them have been holding indignation meetings daily at the Mechanics' Exchange, in Fulton Street. They get together there, compare notes, and exchange condolences, and new victims crop up every day.

There was a rumor yesterday in Brooklyn financial circles to the effect that the Superintendent of the State Banking Department was about to request the Attorney General to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver for the Commercial. According to this rumor, the examination of the bank had proceeded far enough to show that its affairs were hopelessly involved.

Superintendent Preston was not at the bank yesterday, but two of his assistants were at work on the books. Their labors were interrupted at noon by the appearance of a messenger from the Clarendon Hotel bearing a bottle of beer and two sandwiches. The only indication as to when the examination of the bank will be completed is that given by the Directors in postponing their meeting from to-day until Tuesday.

The delay of the examiners in making a report on the condition of the bank has aroused comment among the officers of the other Brooklyn banks. "The inference is," said the President of one of the largest banks in the city, "that some unexpected complications have been encountered in the accounts. In the case of a comparatively small bank like the Commercial the examination, under ordinary circumstances, ought to have been completed in three days. It has now been under way a whole week, and one of the Directors of the Commercial told me to-day that the examination would not be finished for several days. There is a comparatively small number of accounts to be looked into, and it seems as though something out of the usual course had been discovered."

There was a great flutter in Democratic machine circles in Brooklyn yesterday because of a story to the effect that Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the regular Kings County Democracy, had a very large sum of money in the Commercial Bank at the time of the failure. On investigation the story was found to refer not to ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader, but to his nephew, Hugh McLaughlin, the Under Sheriff, who is better known as "Bub" McLaughlin. One of "Bub" McLaughlin's close friends was authority for the statement that the Under Sheriff had $50,000 on deposit in the bank when it failed. Some of this money, it was said, had been collected through executions and belonged to a number of persons. Deputy Sheriff Cunningham, it was learned, also had the money of a number of judgment creditors on deposit in the bank when it closed.

President Keeney opened his mouth for publication yesterday for the first time since his bank went under. "I did not know the bank was insolvent," he said, "at the time Charles A. Haviland made his deposit."

Mr. Haviland was, so far as known, the last person to deposit money in the Commercial Bank. He put $400 in the bank five minutes before it closed on Friday.

The statement of County Treasurer Adams to the effect that the $42,000 of county funds deposited in the Commercial Bank was secured by the personal bonds of the Directors has caused a good deal of comment among the unsecured depositors of the institution. The county funds are looked on by the other depositors as a preferred claim, which must be paid before the unsecured depositors are attended to.

Deputy County Treasurer Gardiner told a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was not worrying about the $42,000. "The money is secured," he said, "by the personal bonds of President Keeney and the Directors, and those bonds are now on file in the office of the County Clerk. We don't want to push the bank, but will wait for the Examiner's statement."

"I wonder," said one of the unsecured depositors yesterday, "whether the deposits of James Shevlin, Anthony Barrett, 'Bob' McLaughlin, 'Big Tom' Nevins, and the other Democratic machine leaders are secured by the personal bonds of favored Contractor Keeney and his Board of Directors. If they are thus secured, where will we come in when the bank is wound up?"

In addition to losing the use of their money, the business men of Brooklyn who were caught by the failure of the Commercial have been put to the expenses incident to the protest of the hundreds of checks on the Commercial which they sent out in good faith before they learned of the failure.

FOLLOWED BY WIFE AND SISTER.

Andrew Britto Charged with Kidnapping His Child Eight Years Ago.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 18.—A strange story of wronged wives and kidnapped children was developed at this place to-day by the arrest of Andrew Britton, or Britto, on a charge of non-support and the arrest of the woman who has been known here as his wife on a charge of cruelty to children.

Britto has been a resident of this village for over seven years. He is employed as foreman for an ice company and owns the property on Clove Road, where he has made his home.

Two women appeared here yesterday, one of whom gave her name as Mrs. Hattie F. Britto of Bridgeport, Conn., and claimed Britto as her husband. The other said she was Mrs. Nellie Hartung of Stamford, Conn., a sister of Britto. Mrs. Britto entered a charge of non-support before Justice Minnahan. She stated that eight years ago she had charged her husband with wrongdoing in connection with Emma J. Norton, who lived at Bridgeport. When confronted with the evidence, Britto left town. He returned two weeks later and kidnapped their youngest child, Florence, then only a few years old. The Norton woman soon after left. It was discovered, a week ago, that they were on Staten Island.

Mrs. Hartung had been deserted by her husband fifteen months ago, and he took with him their baby boy, Lawrence, aged three months. After her arrival here Mrs. Hartung discovered that her husband had lived with Britto until a few weeks ago, and that her missing babe had been legally adopted in this county by Britto and the Norton woman. In the papers their names are given as "Andrew Britton and his wife, Emma J. Britton."

When Britto was confronted in the Justice's court by his wife he made no denial of her story. Both were represented by counsel, and after a conference the charge of non-support was withdrawn, and Britto accepted service of papers in divorce proceedings.

Then the two mothers began proceedings to recover their long lost children. They appealed to W. W. Corbett, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the charge of cruelty was made before Justice Acker in order to place the children in charge of that society. The little ones were bright, healthy, and well dressed. They received the caresses of the real mothers shyly.

The examination in the cruelty charge will be held Tuesday.

Poisoned by Impure Water.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 18.—The western part of this city is thoroughly excited over three deaths in one family and the serious illness of the father and mother and their only remaining child. J. F. Casey, living at Eighteenth and Jones Streets, is the unfortunate victim, and it is feared the family has been poisoned from drinking impure water. Other neighbors were stricken down to-day.

The matter is undergoing investigation. Two of Mr. Casey's little children died yesterday afternoon within an hour of each other. They suffered with terrible pains in the stomach.

A negro thief last night stole all the provisions in the house while neighbors were sitting up with the dead children, the other members being so seriously ill that they paid no attention to anything.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.

Next personally-conducted excursion train leaves New York, Chambers Street, 10:15 A. M., Monday, Aug. 21; arrives Chicago 4:15 P. M., next day. New and elegant coaches with high back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursions on Sept. 2, 6 and 12.—*Adv.*

HE SPEAKS FOR MGR. SATOLLI

DR. PAPI TELLS WHY THE ARCHBISHOP CAME TO NEW-YORK.

The Visit Made to Set at Rest Rumors of Ill-Feeling Against the Pope's Representative—Invited Here by Archbishop Corrigan—Belief that the Attacks Made on the Papal Delegate Came from Irresponsible People—Satolli Pleased with His Reception—Visit of Papal Zouaves.

Since Mgr. Satolli's arrival from Rome the bickerings of the Catholic clergy, which called him to this country, have all been amicably adjusted, save in the Archdiocese of New-York. Here there have been persistent and covert attacks on Mgr. Satolli, and when he became the guest of Archbishop Corrigan there was much surprise in Catholic circles, for it was generally believed that Archbishop Corrigan and his friends had inspired the attacks on the Delegate.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the Archiepiscopal residence and asked to see Mgr. Satolli, who had on the day of his arrival announced that he would before his departure have something to say to the representatives of the press.

"You cannot see Mgr. Satolli; he cannot talk to you," was the answer to the request. "But his secretary, Dr. Papi, will speak with authority for him."

At the time Mgr. Satolli and Father Connolly, the Archbishop's secretary, were making preparations for their departure to Manhattanville, and as the reporter was ushered into the reception room, Archbishop Corrigan paced restlessly through the corridor.

Dr. Papi was very cordial in his greeting. When asked to tell how Mgr. Satolli happened to come to New-York at this time, Dr. Papi said:

"Some time ago, about six weeks, I think, Archbishop Corrigan wrote a letter to Mgr. Satolli, inviting him to come to New-York in order that by his visit he might set at rest the rumors and even assertions that there was ill-feeling in this Archdiocese against the representative of the Pope. In that letter the Archbishop intimated that Mgr. Satolli had perfect knowledge of the fact that the head of the Archdiocese of New-York thought as much of him as did anybody, that he would be glad to have him in New-York, and hoped for the success of his mission just as much as any other prelate in this country."

"What did Mgr. Satolli think of this? Did he believe it sincere?" asked the reporter.

"About that I cannot speak," was the answer. "I cannot speak as to Mgr. Satolli's inner feelings."

"What do you personally think of the matter?"

"As far as I am concerned I have nothing to say. From everything I have seen on this visit the Archbishop seems to be sincere. I believe he means what he says, that he thinks a great deal of Mgr. Satolli and his mission and is perfectly faithful."

When asked whether it was not the general opinion of the Catholic legation that the Archdiocese of New-York was more than all others opposed to the Papal Delegate and his mission and whether it was not believed that in this archdiocese more things were said and done to injure Mgr. Satolli's work than were done in all other sections of the country, Dr. Papi said;

"That may be true. Perhaps it is, but I will not say that I believe it or that Mgr. Satolli believes it. My private opinion is that all these attacks on the delegate were made by irresponsible persons, who thought they were doing the right thing and who seemed to think that they were simply expressing in writing the views of the head of the New-York Archdiocese."

"How does Mgr. Satolli feel about these attacks?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Dr. Papi, "it is a fact that the attacks on Mgr. Satolli have been made chiefly in this archdiocese. As far as I know, Mgr. Satolli is not at all pleased by the vicious stories published in the newspapers.

"It is not because he thinks these assaults come from an authoritative source, but because he cannot understand how anybody who pretends to be a Catholic can antagonize the person whom the Pope has sent here as his representative or to discredit a mission which is for the best interests of the Church in the United States.

"Mgr. Satolli hopes these people will see the great mistake they have been making and will discontinue their attacks upon him, because they ought to know by this time that the Archbishop of their archdiocese does not countenance them.

"I am sure that the Apostolic Delegate will be pleased with the reception given him in this city, and that he knows the Archdiocese of New-York is now as loyal to the Papacy and its delegate as any other diocese in the country.

"For myself, I think it more of an accident than anything else that all the attacks have been made in one diocese. That I really believe.

"Mgr. Satolli is satisfied now that everything has been straightened out and that in the future his mission will not be hampered by carping critics."

"Can you say anything about the future of Dr. Burtsell and Dr. McGlynn?"

"Well, I suppose if you were in my position you would be much more prudent than we have been. As to your question, I will say that is the business of Mgr. Satolli's mission here, and in time people will understand it. As far as I know, Dr. McGlynn is perfectly free to do as he pleases. Dr. Burtsell has a charge at Rondout, and I suppose he will attend to that until he receives further instructions."

"Instructions from Archbishop Corrigan or from Mgr. Satolli?"

"That I decline to state."

"Do you think the Archbishop's invitation and his welcome of Mgr. Satolli here was sincere?"

"Mgr. Satolli has no reason to doubt that it was."

Mgr. Satolli arose yesterday at an early hour as usual, and celebrated mass. Soon after breakfast he received a call from a delegation of men attired in one of the most picturesque and least seen uniforms in the world. They were Papal Zouaves, men who in 1860 and 1870 fought for Pope Pius IX., when the possession of the Papal States was in dispute.

Their uniforms were green, with gold trimmings and facings of yellow. On bended knees they greeted the representative of the Pope, and then their spokesman, Lieut. P. C. Dooley, made a brief address, in which he said that he and his companions were still as devoted to the church as they were when they risked their lives in its defense. In conclusion, he asked Mgr. Satolli to convey to the Holy Father their expression of good will and ask for his blessing.

The delegate made a brief address and shook affectionately by the hand each of the battle-scarred veterans. Then, as they dropped on their knees and kissed his signet ring, he gave them the apostolic benediction.

The guards were led by Peter Bereton, their President. The others were Vice President John O'Connell, Capt. John Kerwin, Lieut. Dooley, Lieut. Peter Hughes, Privates Lawrence Higgins and Thomas Dolan.

Many priests and laymen called at the archiepiscopal residence yesterday forenoon. About 10 o'clock the two Archbishops visited the residence and church of Vicar General Farley. Later they called on the President and Faculty of St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth Street.

Mgr. Satolli will probably visit Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn to-day. The Ablegate will dedicate the new Roman Catholic Church at Portchester on Sunday.

Father Hennessy of St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, came to the city yesterday to invite Archbishop Satolli to attend the sixteenth anniversary of the church on Sunday. The Archbishop declined on account of a previous engagement, but he authorized Father Hennessy to bestow the Papal blessing upon his congregation.

PLENTY OF ROOM IN THE TENT.

Farmers Refuse to Attend the People's Party State Convention.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Populist farmers' encampment scheme has fallen flat. When the State Committee decided to bag all the farmers of Central New-York with rhetorical nets, they undertook more than they could accomplish.

The orators are here, Gen. J. B. Weaver, Mrs. Lease of Kansas, Judge W. J. Kerr of Colorado, Mrs. Marion Todd of New-York, and others, and they have held forth for hours, "howling calamity" to the empty air.

Their audiences have been made up so far of about a hundred delegates to the People's Party State Convention. It is doubtful if they have had a dozen farmers from this section to listen to them. Possibly the slack attendance is due to bad weather. Yesterday there was a heavy rainstorm, which upset all plans, and a storm has been threatening all day to-day. In spite of this there were several large excursions on the picnic grounds, but none of the excursionists attended the meetings.

The fact that the People's Party is running the alleged non-partisan encampment has been made so apparent through this section of the country that all the protestations of Manager I. E. Dean to the contrary have no effect.

Many of the speakers announced on the glaring bills which have been scattered through the country districts will not be here at all. The Washington orators, Senators Stewart and Peffer and Congressman Pence, telegraphed to-day that the debates on the silver question at the national capital would prevent their attendance. It is doubtful, too, that Ignatius Donnelly or Jerry Simpson will appear. Dr. McGlynn is expected to-morrow to deliver his lecture on the "Politics of the Lord's Prayer."

The People's Party State Convention merely perfected a temporary organization to-day and named committees on permanent organization, nominations, and platform.

The counties represented were Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Chemung, Cortland, Cayuga, Erie, Genesee, Kings, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Niagara, New-York, Onondaga, Oswego, St. Lawrence, Steuben, Westchester, and Yates. The temporary Chairman was I. E. Dean. He will be made the permanent Chairman.

The contesting delegations from New-York have not yet appeared and so far there has been no trouble.

The speeches to-day were made by Judge Kerr, Gen. Weaver, Mrs. Lease, and Mrs. Todd. Judge Kerr and Gen. Weaver talked free silver. The former pictured the condition of the farmer in the most harrowing terms. He quoted from Gov. Waite's "blood to the bridle" speech, and said that the farmers of New-York State were cowards and slaves, and that the press was owned by the monopolies.

Gen. Weaver and Mrs. Lease were conducted to the speakers' tent in the afternoon by the Little Falls Rifle Corps, which is here on an excursion. They both walked in the middle of the street.

In his speech Gen. Weaver said that the country was "tottering on the verge of a French Revolution." He defied the world, the flesh, and the devil to debate with him on the silver question, and called upon God to witness that he meant what he said. The style of his speech was hysterical, and its one demand was: "We want more money and must have free-silver coinage." The Government, he said, was under the lawless reign of a pluctocracy.

Mrs. Lease told of her Kansas experiences in a highly embellished fashion and Mrs. Todd talked free silver. Fireworks and band concerts were used as crowd inducers, but to no good.

To-morrow the People's Party Convention will conclude its work and there will be more speech-making.

MRS. LANG WANTS THE BOY.

She Says He Was Given to Her to Pay for the Child's Board.

Papers were served yesterday on Amelia Hansen, a young Danish hairdresser of 1,272 Third Avenue, in a writ of habeas corpus to compel her to produce before Justice Van Brunt in the Supreme Court to-day her two-year-old boy, Bernhardt, who a Mrs. Paulina Lang claims was given over to her in payment for his board.

In her affidavit Mrs. Lang says she undertook to take charge of the child for $12 a month, reducing her price, according to Miss Hansen's means, by about $5. She also swears that when Miss Hansen's arrears reached $60 the mother wrote her Dec. 31, 1892, surrendering the child over to her, being unable to take care of him herself.

Miss Hansen called at Mrs. Lang's house at the beginning of this month, and took the child out on the pretense she was going for a short walk. She never returned, and on Thursday Mrs. Lang secured the writ for the production of the child.

SOUGHT TO WRECK AN EXPRESS.

One Outlaw Near Erie, Penn., Captured After a Running Fight.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 18.—An attempt was made to wreck the Philadelphia and Erie express five miles south of Erie this afternoon. Chains and pins were discovered on the track by a freight crew, who also discovered the wreckers. Officers Watson and Higgins closed in on the wreckers in their hiding place. The outlaws opened fire.

Watson narrowly escaped being shot twice. He failed to get the man he was pursuing. Higgins captured his man after a running fight.

The fellow had two revolvers, a stick of dynamite, and a set of burglars' tools. He says his name is Edward Moore.

Cashier Koetting Caught in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 18.—John B. Koetting, the absconding cashier of the South Side Savings Bank at Milwaukee, was captured in Denver last night. He arrived here Aug. 5 and was recognized, but, eluding the detectives, he went directly to St. Anthony's Hospital, on the outskirts of the city, under the name of Herman, and obtained a room by shamming illness.

Only $200 of the $199,000 said to have been taken by him was found on him. By advice of his counsel, Koetting refused to talk when arrested.

A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge Rucker to-day requiring his presence in court to-morrow. It will be claimed there is no warrant in this State to justify holding him. It will be decided to-morrow whether a complaint issued in another State is good in Colorado.

Sinking of a Towboat.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—The tugboat Reindeer, lying at Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, struck on a sunken pile yesterday as the tide went down, and upset and sank. There were only two persons on board and they escaped to the dock. The damage cannot be learned until the boat is raised.

NIGHT AIR IS DANGEROUS unless Calisaya La Bilia is near at hand.—*Adv.*

WEEKS HAS GONE TO COSTA RICA

HE IS SAFE THERE, HE THINKS, AGAINST EXTRADITION.

FLED FROM PANAMA TO ESCAPE ARREST.

A Good Lawyer Told Him that He Had Better Leave the Country.

HE DEPARTED NONE TOO SOON.

Would Have Been Taken Into Custody Had He Remained a Day or Two Longer—Reported in Panama that He Has Been Indicted for Grand Larceny in This City and that Detective Riley Is on His Track—Weeks Wanted to Go to Nicaragua but Did Not Dare to.

PANAMA, Aug. 18.—Francis Henry Weeks, the New-York embezzler, fled from this city to San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. He made no effort to conceal his identity while here, but used his own name when he registered at the Grand Hotel.

The fact that Weeks wore colored glasses is attributable to the bright sunshine, which affected his eyes.

The fugitive seemed to have plenty of money. Immediately after his arrival he consulted the best lawyer in the city regarding the possibility of extradition. Weeks seemed to be under the impression that the authorities of the United States could not reach him here. He was surprised when his lawyer informed him of the existence of the treaty of extradition between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America, which was proclaimed by President Harrison Feb. 6, 1891.

Weeks, deeming it unsafe to remain here, took his departure for Costa Rica, with which country the United States has no treaty of extradition. He will probably remain there. While here he made some inquiry about Nicaragua, in which State are living a great many Americans. His lawyer advised against his going there, because he could be extradited from that country.

It was a fortunate circumstance for Weeks that he left when he did, for the Panama authorities have received a request from New-York to arrest him. Tomas Herrera, the Chief of Police, was prepared to carry the order into effect, but found that Weeks had disappeared.

It is reported here that Weeks has been indicted in New-York for grand larceny and that Detective Riley is now on his way here after him. Riley has been here before on similar errands. He was once tricked into losing a prisoner on the coast of Peru, whom he had caught by strategy.

While in this city, Weeks and his wife were in the habit of taking a daily stroll down to the Bovedas, or Battery. Mrs. Weeks one day learned that when they were walking along the parapet, and occupying one of the seats there, that they were walking or sitting on what was practically the roof of the prison of Panama. From the day that this fact was made known by a chattering guide, the Battery had few attractions for her, and Weeks was obliged to walk there alone, Mrs. Weeks preferring to get what air she could while lying in a hammock at the hotel.

Weeks would not go to the International Club at "The Washington," nor did he make himself known at the American Consulate, opposite the Presidencia, though both places are but a short distance from the hotel and are commonly the first places that a man from New-York makes himself known at. Fear of the fever, which is always present, added undoubtedly to the disquiet which was felt by the American and his wife, and the fact that they were worried about something was a matter of comment by the people at the hotel, from whom the evident unrest of the parties could not be concealed.

Aversion to the Bovedas because there was a prison underneath it was looked upon as a queer freak of the lady who had abandoned her promenades on this account. Why the prison story should have had such an effect was not suspected until later, when it was learned that Mr. Weeks was a fugitive from justice.

One Sunday late last month, while they were out to hear the music and watch the crowd that always assembles of a Sunday, he was recognized by recent arrivals on a Pacific steamer, one of whom had known Mr. Weeks by name and by sight only as a business man in New-York City. The blue goggles did not hide him from the inquisitive eyes of the traveler sufficiently to prevent recognition. Mr. Weeks also recognized this visitor, and thereafter he was seen less frequently about the streets of the town.

The fact that he had been recognized as a defaulter was soon noised about the town, and ultimately reached the ears of Weeks. That there was a possibility that the authorities in the States would ask for his detention came to his ears also. Then there came to the Grand Central Hotel at his request the *abagado*, or attorney, who was said to be especially well posted on such matters, and from him Mr. Weeks learned that it would not be safe for him to remain here in case any proceedings were instituted against him for his return to the States.

Accordingly, Mr. Weeks took the advice of his attorney and prepared to go from here to a point where he might remain without fear of extradition.

INTERESTS NEW-YORKERS.

Weeks's Dupes Eagerly Read "The Times's" Story of His Movements.

The exclusive announcement in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday that Francis Henry Weeks, the filcher of trust funds, had fled from Panama on discovering that he could be extradited from the United States of Colombia, caused a great deal of discussion.

There was no information yesterday about Weeks in the circle of his trust clients and their lawyers. At the District Attorney's office nothing could be learned of the intentions of De Lancey Nicoll and his assistants, and at Police Headquarters Inspector McLaughlin was as polite as he always is, but uncommunicative.

In order to learn what course a fugitive from justice might take after dodging between Colon, Cartagena, and Panama, and after learning that he was in danger of arrest under a treaty between the United States of Colombia and the United States which would fortify a request for extradition, a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES called last evening on ex-Roundsman Joseph H. Pratt at 524 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Pratt, who is now a real estate operator, organized the police force of Guatemala under President Barrios, and that of San José, Costa Rica. He is more familiar probably, with the routes by which a criminal would seek safety or escape in Central America than any official in the United States.

The case was presented to Mr. Pratt hypothetically, and his conclusions from every standpoint were given after deliberation.

"My idea of perfect safety," he said, "would be to take a steamer up the Magdalena River from Savanilla, near Cartagena, and go to Bogota, capital of the United States of Colombia. A man would be buried here among people that are not inquisitive. Many speak English. But a man with a female companion could not so easily hide away, and much would depend on the fugitive's nerve.

"Now for Colon and Panama. Taking Colon for the Atlantic side and assuming that the man in question would not go south, he would not be likely to seek any other port than Port Limon, Costa Rica. Don José Zelaya is (or was) Chief of Police of Port Limon.

"From Port Limon the traveler would be glad to escape, as it is a detestable place, although there are no end of English-speaking merchants there. He would naturally seek San José, on the plateau of the Siérra Madré. San José is a good place of refuge, very cool at this time of year. Much English is spoken there.

"Wishing more seclusion, the traveler would have the choice of two very pretty and quiet towns of the Siérre Madré—Cartago, eight miles from St. José, and Alajuela, fifteen miles from San José.

"The man could not go north toward Nicaragua from San José except on muleback and along the plateau of the Sierra Madré.

"To reach the Pacific from San José he would have to take mules and stage for Punta Arenas, in Nicoya Bay. Once there he would have the choice of steamer transportation north to Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, and California, and south to Panama.

"Supposing he were anxious to escape from San Jose by way of Port Limon all he could do to go north from Port Limon would be to wait the hazard of a steamer for Greytown, (or San Juan del Norte,) Nicaragua. Thence he could reach New-Orleans, if he chose.

"Now, take the Pacific. If the man wanted to go south or north he could take his pick of many steamer routes. If he wished to reach San José, Costa Rica, from Panama, his course would be by steamer to Punta Arenas, and then by stage and mule. Don José Rodriguez is, I believe, President of the republic of Costa Rica.

"The man could by going on a mule from San José along the plateau of the Sierra Madre, reach the inland seas of Nicaragua, but it would be a terrible journey. He could reach Greytown, Nicaragua, from Port Limon in a sailboat."

HAD FRIENDS AT THE BANK.

Criminal Prosecutions to Grow Out of Loans to the Coffins.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 18.—One of the sensational things developed by the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank was that, although the bank could not legally loan more than $30,000, 10 per cent. of its capital stock, to any single borrower, the Indianapolis Cabinet Company, controlled by Frank Coffin and Percy Coffin, had succeeded in borrowing in excess of the legal limit, through the establishment of branch concerns.

The announcement yesterday that the cabinet company's assets, all mortgaged to the defunct bank, would be considerably reduced by the burning of the branch at London, England, prompted an investigation to-day as to the condition of affairs at the other branches. This investigation reveals that shortly following the bank failure all the branches were sold out, no accounting being made by the Coffins for the proceeds.

Telegrams from the East to-day say that the sale of the New-York branch was made Aug. 4, and the report from Boston is that the transfer of property there was made "shortly prior to Aug. 1." In New-York the property was sold to C. R. Clark, who is unknown in the commercial circles of the metropolis. Clark claims to have a stock in New-York City worth $25,000. Beyond this nothing is known of his mercantile standing.

"It is believed that Clark is a figurehead" was a sentence telegraphed to-day from the East. Little is known of Clark, and less can be learned of Thomas L. Pierce, the man from Boston who bought the other branch of the cabinet works at a recent sale. Pierce, so far as known, has never been engaged in business before in the City of Boston, and his standing is unknown.

It develops to-day that Frank Coffin said a day or two ago that all the branches had been sold. The receiver expresses a faint hope that some of the property disposed of may be recovered through legal process, but the creditors of the bank are taking the gloomy view that the cabinet work's branches have simply been gutted, and that nothing will be realized except upon the assets in the hands of the Trust Company in this city.

The property in this city has been appraised by the receiver at $95,000, against which there are preferred claims of $8,000. Each of the branch concerns, nine in number, burned out or sold, owed the bank $30,000, which makes a total of $270,000, for which there is not a cent of assets to show. All of these branches were covered by mortgage to the bank, and the sale of them makes the Coffins liable to criminal prosecution.

Funeral of Smith Clift.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The funeral of the late Smith Clift of New-York, who died here somewhat suddenly Wednesday at the cottage of Royal Phelps Carroll, was solemnized at 5 o'clock this afternoon from Trinity Church, the Rev. George J. Magill, the rector, officiating. The family party was small, including, beside servants, only four, one of the two daughters, Baroness de Van Duel of Paris, being abroad. There was comparatively a small attendance, made up almost exclusively of Summer cottagers.

The bearers were Messrs. Sheldon, W. C. Schermerhorn, David King, Joseph Tuckerman, J. J. Wysong, Buchanan Winthrop, Karrick Riggs, and J. Hooker Hamersley all of New-York. The body will be sent to New-York to-morrow for interment.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via the Ontario and Western Ry., Tuesday, Aug. 22, Monday, Aug. 28, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

REPEAL BEFORE THE SENATE

ACCOMPANIED BY A DECLARATION FAVORING BIMETALLISM.

The Bill's Introduction, with Strong Speeches Before the House, Gives the Friends of Sound Money Great Satisfaction—The Statement Attached Not Looked Upon as Injurious—Silver Men Said to Be Planning to Use the Bank Bill to Kill the Repealer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—After a long delay a bill calling for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law is at last on the Senate calendar. It was placed there to-day on the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Finance.

Accompanying it is a declaration to the effect that it is the policy of the United States to continue the use of gold and silver as standard money, and that the efforts of the Government should be directed to the establishment of a safe system of bimetallism. This latter clause the friends of repeal do not seem to regard as calculated to injure their cause.

To-day's action in the Senate, coupled with the strong speeches in the House against the continued purchase of silver bullion, has given the advocates of repeal much cause for satisfaction. True, the repeal bill does not come first on the calendar, the measure for the increase of national bank circulation, which Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) introduced a few days ago, having the right of way. The Senate has averted adverse criticism, however, by getting the repeal measure out of the committee, which at one time seemed disposed to hold it for an indefinite period.

In accordance with the plan outlined by THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, Mr. Voorhees cast the vote which brought the bill into the Senate. The minority of the committee put forward the bill introduced by Mr. Vest, calling for free coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1, and, it is said, will endeavor to make it the rallying point of the silver men in the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that he would address the Senate on the repeal bill Tuesday. This does not necessarily mean that the debate on the measure will be continuous until a vote is reached. The National Bank bill will not be disposed of by that time.

It is asserted to-night that the free-silver men will attempt to make the bank bill the means of defeating the Sherman repeal measure. One man who knows something of the designs of the silver contingent in the Senate said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that the silver men were well satisfied with to-day's work.

"You will notice," he said, "that the repeal bill stands below the Voorhees banking bill on the calendar. That is according to the programme. I know it to be a fact that the silver-coinage men in the Senate intend to prolong the debate on the banking bill and amend it, if they can, so as to meet as far as possible the requirements of the present financial situation. That is to say, they think that this bill, amended in some particulars, will, if enacted into a law, be the means of improving the financial condition of the country. They will discuss the measure for an indefinite period, and eventually you may see an attempt to have the provisions of the Vest bill incorporated in it.

"Whether this amendment carries or not, the silver men will be able to secure delay, which is one of their chief aims in the present contest. Should the bill become a law, with a provision in it calling for the coinage of silver on an altered ratio, the Sherman law would naturally be repealed. Should the silver amendment fail, the Sherman law would still be in existence. Then there would be nothing left for the silver men to do but to filibuster. You may take my word for it that they will place every possible obstacle in the way of the passage of an unconditional repeal measure."

Some of the silver Senators who have been questioned regarding this alleged plan disclaim any knowledge of it.

Elaborate as the Senate plan of the silver men appears to be to avoid a direct vote on repeal, it is a futile plan, doomed to defeat should it pass the Senate, for it could not get through the House. It may serve the purpose of supplying opportunities for testing the strength of the contending forces, but that will only reveal the facts which no one is afraid to learn. The avoidance of a vote in the Senate justifies the suspicion that the silver-coinage men are short of a majority. If they were sure of their ground there need be no resistance to the report of a repeal bill nor any reluctance to agree to such a plan as that in operation in the House.

The friends of repeal in the Senate have not lost any hope through to-day's developments. They say, and with truth, that in less than two weeks the House will have passed the repeal bill, and then the attention of the country will be directed upon the Senate. Every movement of the gentlemen of the upper chamber will then be carefully scrutinized, and the pressure in favor of unconditional repeal will be something that the average Senator cannot appreciate at this time. In view of this the supporters of the Administration are inclined to believe that any effort to sidetrack the bill which Mr. Voorhees reported to-day will be futile.

REPEAL WARMLY SUPPORTED.

The President Finds a Loyal Helper in Dr. Everett in the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Cleveland to-day found a warm and loyal but not unexpected supporter on the floor of the House in Dr. William Everett of Massachusetts.

The new Representative, who had never before addressed a legislative body, and who had reached Congress upon a platform that was nothing more nor less than the Democratic candidate for President, spoke for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman bill with a power and eloquence that held the House interested and delighted for more than an hour, and won from it the acknowledgment that this Everett is a worthy son of a father who has left an enviable record as a patriot and an orator.

Dr. Everett's speech was in striking contrast with that of Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, who preceded him. Mr. Sibley is a free-coinage man, and is one of the "steering committee" of "the friends of silver." He spoke with a bitterness and puerile spite of the East, and particularly of Massachusetts and New-York, and as he seemed about equally well acquainted with the language of the Bible, the race track, and the game of poker, and was not without sense of humor, his stump speech, which was nothing of an argument, was heard with some interest.

But it was ill tempered in so great part that the appeal to sectional feeling, the setting up of the East against the West, probably struck everybody unpleasantly, as it may strike Mr. Sibley when he comes to look his words over in the *Record*. If he had spoken more directly he would have compelled the inference that an attempt had been made by the Administration to bribe him with offers of patronage. There was a strain of melancholy in his speech that suggested the depression felt by many of the free-coinage men and a strong odor of buncombe about the sentiment that "he would rather be right than a monometallist."

Later in the day Mr. Haines of New-York spoke, preceding Dr. Thomas Dunn English of New-Jersey.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio was in the chair when Dr. Everett took the floor, and the Massachusetts member at once made the mistake natural to a new member of addressing the Speaker as "Mr. President." Dr. Everett was prompt to correct the mistake, and followed it by the remark "to be President," and succeeded in directing attention so completely upon Mr. Outhwaite that that gentleman blushed violently. Dr. Everett spoke from the place of Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, near the centre, at the Speaker's right, and half way down the hall. His voice filled the chamber well, his delivery was clear, his manner earnest but not tumultuous, and he spoke with absolute freedom, referring only at long intervals to a small package of notes. For a man who has accused himself of having one of the worst of dispositions, he certainly dissembled well, for he had none but kind words for those who had assailed his State, and his references to all the sections of the country were full of patriotic affection.

The silver debate was resumed immediately after the reading of the journal and the floor was accorded to Mr. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) who is in favor of a bimetallic standard.

He spoke in support of the proposition suggested by Mr. Johnson of Ohio, providing that the holders of United States bonds might deposit those securities with the Government, receiving therefor Treasury notes. The time had come when the Clearing Houses of the great cities should no longer dominate and control the policy of the 67,000,000 workers of this land. The bimetallists were as anxious as were the gentlemen on the other side to put a speedy end to the present depression, and this end could be attained here and now by enacting into law the Johnson proposition.

There were various causes for the present panic. One of these causes was that the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Harter,) the ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, (George Fred Williams,) and others, in speeches and through the magazines, had howled incessantly for a single gold standard, and had predicted disaster. The gold men called the bimetallists "calamity howlers"; yet if there had been more "calamity howlers" than there had been on the other side, he did not know where in the pages of history to find them. Another cause of the panic was the Reform Club of New-York. He thought that the Speaker knew something about the Reform Club. [Laughter.] That club had attempted to fix up the tariff before the meeting of Congress. [Laughter.] The members of that club made the responsibilities of Representatives few and their labors light. [Laughter.]

Another thing was responsible for the panic, and that was the New-York bankers. The advocates of the gold standard said that the bankers of the East had come to the relief of the Government. He that hath eyes and can read current events knew better than that. [Laughter and applause.] Who had demanded that Congress should be called in extra session? No body of agriculturalists had demanded it; no body of laborers had asked for it. The demand had come from the absorbers of the country's wealth. It came not from the 67,000,000 of American citizens, but from the 24,000 who had acquired one-half of the Nation's wealth and wanted as soon as they could get it the balance of it. [Laughter and applause.]

He was a Democrat as he understood Democracy. He stood for the Democracy that had regard for the interest of the great masses as well as of the privileged few. The people of New-York and New-England had showered upon Jackson every epithet that could be found in the English language. The people of New-England, with its boasted institutions of learning, had conferred the degree of LL. D. on Jackson, and then passed a resolution regretting that action. [Laughter.] He stood by the Democracy which had respect for the man who toiled, as well as for the man who absorbed. [Applause.] He stood by Democracy as exemplified by the first great Democrat—the Democrat who said that the man who was naked and hungry and sick was his brother. [Applause.] That man had been crucified because he had entered the temple of the living God and scourged from it the money lenders. [Applause,]

Since he (Mr. Sibley) had been in Washington he had been asked why he, comfortably off in this world's goods and coming from Pennsylvania, should take the position that he now did. His reply was that the people of Pennsylvania could still read, write, and think. They read their Bibles, and they knew that the command was just as true to-day as it had been when it was thundered from Sinai, "Thou shalt not steal!" [Applause.] Gentlemen in favor of the single gold standard said that England was against bimetallism; that France was against it; that Germany was against it, and even that the Administration was against it. [Laughter.] But no such opposition could put out the spark of liberty on this continent. [Applause.]

It was said that the odds were against the bimetallists. Granted. What then? Should they ask for quarter and say that their work was done? Say, rather, that the greater glory would be theirs if the field was won. [Applause.] The workingmen—the men who turned the furrow—were thinking over this financial question. The mechanic, as he stood at his lathe while the shaft revolved, revolved in his mind this problem, and he (Mr. Sibley) did not understand why that man could not attain as perfect an apprehension of it as the man who walked to the Stock Exchange at 10 o'clock in the morning, staid there until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, went to his office and balanced up his accounts, sauntered up town for dinner at Delmonico's, went to the theatre, took a box for the evening, and then sat down with the boys and played draw poker until 4 o'clock the next morning. [Laughter and applause.] The demonetization act of 1873 was a traitorous act, and along with the names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold would be placed the names of those who were guilty of the crime of 1873. [Applause.]

Now Congress was asked to say that the Democrats of the past who had drawn up the platforms of the party had been unwise and unpatriotic. Congress was asked to say that there was a man of such transcendental genius that he could look into the future twenty years ahead of anybody else, and it was asked to go down on its knees before this man and offer an apotheosis to a man who sat in the other side of the Capitol. For one, he never would. [Applause.] At one time he had been a gold monometallist. But he had studied the question and he was no longer one, because he would rather be honest than be a monometallist. [Cheers, laughter, and applause.]

He then referred to the speech made by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio a few days ago. If ever a man had ripped the Democratic Party up the back, had knocked it down and had trampled upon it, that gentleman had done so. But in winding up his speech the gentleman had demanded the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and he (Mr. Sibley) had seen a Democrat from New-York clap his hands long after every one else had ceased the applause, and he (Mr. Sibley) did not know whether this Democrat was applauding the first part of the speech or the latter. [Laughter.] It was said that the Republicans were going to join with the Democrats in repealing the Sherman law. What Republicans and what Democrats? The Republicans of the East and the Democrats of the East. But in his opinion the salvation of the country depended upon the people who were living west of the Alleghanies and south of the Mason and Dixon line. [Applause.]

Charles I. had attempted to coerce Parliament, and he had lost his head. When the people of France had asked for bread, a flippant Queen had inquired why they asked not for cake, and one day, when some knight of the bedchamber had entered these halls and intimated the kingly pleasure and the members' duty, there might arise a modern Mirabeau who would drive him hence and tell him: "We are here by the will of God and the votes of the sovereign people, whose mandate we alone recognize, and whose behests we alone obey."

Mr. Haines (Dem., N. Y.,) said he was amazed at the attacks made upon Wall Street. They were pure demagogism—attacks on the financial system of the country. Wall Street was the savings bank of the Nation. It was to Wall Street that the various sections of the country sent their loanable surplus, and from there that surplus was redistributed throughout the country where capital was needed for the development of every industry. It was from Wall Street that the silver men of the West procured the capital with which to open their mines, and it was there they procured many millions of dollars to open up mines which they afterward forgot to open up. It was curious that if Wall Street was responsible for the prevailing panic that panic should begin in the West.

Mr. English (Dem., N. J.,) took the same ground. The advocates of the Sherman law had been defeated in the object which they had expected to attain, and the law was an obstacle to international agreement. But, while he would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause, he did not hold that that repeal would be a panacea for all our evils, that it would restore the confidence which the people lacked. He had the greatest respect for the opinion of the President of the United States; he had read his message between the lines, and he was satisfied that the President was actually a bimetallist. He thought that the President's sagacity was sufficient to know that the mere repeal of this measure would not relieve the people; he had confidence in the President's honor and believed that at the proper time he would redeem every promise of the Chicago platform.

Mr. Everett, (Dem., Mass.,) in an old-fashioned and courteous Puritan manner, raised his voice in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Nothing in his diction or his gestures showed that he was entering upon his maiden speech. His voice was clear, his attitude was graceful, and his diction was perfect.

Not only was this the first time, he said, that he had addressed the House of Representatives, it was the first time that he had spoken to any legislative assembly whatever. He was not the master of eloquence or legal fence. Everything that he could say had been more ably said before. His speech had already been made—better than he could make it—by several gentlemen, notably by the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Cooper. He was delighted that the Southern State of Florida and the old Bay State of Massachusetts came together on this question, because it showed that Boston and St. Augustine were suffering in the same way and sought some method of relief.

Congress had come together to act, and not to speak. The country he represented, the section he represented, had heard this question discussed before. They had heard the arguments of bimetallists, monometallists, and free-silver men, and had now formed their opinion, and now they called upon Congress to apply an immediate remedy. The President had responded to the needs of the people. He had come up nobly to the full mark of his duty, and, having done his duty, he left it to Congress to take hold of this great question, and to take hold of it immediately.

"It is hardly time," continued Mr. Everett, "to call names in this debate. Mr. President—I beg pardon, Mr. Speaker, to be President hereafter," [Loud applause and laughter.] On this question he only followed the instructions of his people. "If the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Sibley, is correct," continued Mr. Everett, "there are 67,000,000 people who want free coinage and 24,000 people who want the unconditional repeal of the Sherman bill; but, if that be true, Mr. President, (recollecting himself)—I have again fallen into my admirable blunder, [laughter]—I would like to know how it is that New-England has sent to the House members from twenty congressional districts?"

They had heard threats from Mr. Bland that every Democratic member who would vote for the Wilson bill would lose his seat in the next Congress. On the contrary, he believed that every Democratic member from his part of the country would be swept from his seat if he did not vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Harter) seemed to assume the position of an independent. He did not claim to be either Democrat, Republican, or Populist. He (Mr. Everett) claimed to be equally independent. He had not been elected upon any platform, except the platform of Grover Cleveland, [applause,] but upon that platform he had been elected. He had never quite made up his mind why he had been elected. [Laughter.] There never was a more surprised man than he when he heard of his election. [Laughter.]

He was not going to introduce politics into this debate. A game of baseball could never be won merely by putting the other side out. The winning club must make its runs off of its own bat. If a great political party was to win, it must win by positive and not by negative power. The Democratic Party was called upon to meet a great crisis. Mr. Cleveland was a great leader, and he was ready to support that leader. [Applause.] He did not care whose was the responsibility for the present difficulty. When a great city was on fire, no one cared whose old woman's cow had kicked over the lamp. Every one wanted to put out the fire. The responsibility to extinguish the fire rested with the Democrats. If the Republican Party chose to help them; if it was willing to come forward on the lines which Mr. Cleveland had indicated, they would accept its help and would be grateful for its support. If it shared the risk, it would also share in the glory.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) spoke in favor of free coinage. He severely criticised the Democratic Party for its absolute uselessness. Whoever had heard of the Democratic Party ever repealing a law or making a law? [Laughter.] The Democratic Party was not a party of progress. [Republican applause.] There was no Democratic Party any more. It was President Cleveland's party. [Laughter.] He also paid his sarcastic respects to the Republican Party, and charged the present depression of business to Republican legislation.

There were about twenty-five members present when the House met at 8 o'clock after a recess. Mr. Simpson, resuming his remarks, denounced the gold standard, and predicted that such a standard would produce a revolution that would shake the Government to its very foundation. He was opposed to compromise on any ratio. Compromises were dangerous. The men of the South and West would not stoop down to any aristocracy, and especially they would not stoop down to a moneyed aristocracy.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Mo.,) advocated the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Talbert (Dem., S. C.) appealed to the representatives of the people to lay aside all party politics and to act as one man for the benefit of the country. He appealed to them to give to the people the free coinage of silver. He was ready to stand by the free coinage plank of the Chicago platform as he was ready to stand by every plank of the platform upon which he had been elected. The Sherman act was a makeshift, but it was a quinine pill that would do good temporarily, but would not be of any permanent benefit.

At the conclusion of Mr. Talbert's remarks the House, at 10:15 P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST

"Blue and Gray"

FREE.

NAME..

POST OFFICE..

COUNTY.................................. STATE..................................

STREET AND NUMBER..

AUG. 19. ISSUE NO. 19.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE. The entire number of clippings may be sent in one lot.

THE SENATE'S REPEAL BILL.

Declaration in Favor of Bimetallism Attached—Features of the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It did not require much time this morning for the Senate Committee on Finance to carry out the programme in connection with the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, which THE NEW-YORK TIMES had foreshadowed.

Every member of the committee was present when the Chairman, Mr. Voorhees, took his seat at the head of the table. The informal discussion of yesterday had prepared the members for immediate action. Before the decisive vote, Mr. Harris (Dem. Tenn.,) made an effort to prevent the adoption of the declaration contained in the repeal bill in favor of bimetallism. He said he would much prefer that the bill should go before the Senate as a simple gold measure, unaccompanied by any statement relative to silver. In his opinion, this Congress should take no action in the line of directing some other Congress what action it should take on the financial question. Mr. Harris found himself one vote "shy" on his proposition.

Then Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) put in the ultimatum of the silver men, in the shape of the bill which he recently introduced calling for free coinage on the ratio of 20 to 1. This shared the fate of Mr. Harris's effort.

The vote on the final motion to report a bill calling for the unconditional repeal of the bullion clauses of the Sherman act, with the accompanying declaration in favor of the continued use of gold and silver as standard money, was as follows:

In the Affirmative—Messrs. Voorhees, (Dem., Ind.,) McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) and Allison (Rep., Iowa,)—6.

In the Negative—Messrs. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Vance, (Dem., N. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) and Jones (Rep., Nev.,)—5.

In casting the decisive vote, Mr. Voorhees said he did not renounce his allegiance to silver, but he believed the repeal of the bullion purchase clause at this time would give the people the relief they demanded. This, he believed, would not prevent the ultimate success of bimetallism.

As soon as the Senate was ready for business, Mr. Voorhees carried out the instruction of the majority of the committee by reporting the measure agreed upon.

The full text of the bill is as follows, omitting the enacting clause:

"That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

"And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Mr. Voorhees gave notice that, on next Tuesday, he would submit some remarks on the bill in behalf of the silver men in the committee. Mr. Vest then offered his bill as a substitute.

The debate to-day began when the bill for the increase of national bank circulation was taken up.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Nev.,) advocated the adoption of the amendment offered by him last Wednesday to suspend interest on the bonds on which the increased circulation is based. He spoke from a desk in the front row of the Democratic side of the Chamber, and made a very favorable impression on this his first effort in the Senate.

In his judgment, the bill would commit the country to the policy of the continuation of the national banking system, and he believed that the time had come when safety required the overthrow of that system and the wiping of it out of existence as speedily as possible. Nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska were unalterably opposed to anything looking to the perpetuation of the national banking system.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.,) addressed the Senate and gave a history of recent movements on the silver question at home and abroad. He declared that the Sherman act must not be repealed until the whole question was investigated and discussed and the condition of silver as money metal provided for. He did not believe that the Senate or the House of Representatives had any intention of plunging the country into the abyss of misery which awaited it on a single gold standard. He hoped that the pending bill would be stripped of every objectionable feature and then passed.

This was no time, however, for the national banks to ask a further subsidy until every effort was made to relieve the country. If that effort was not made in good faith, it would not be the fault of the silver men. They would agree to everything that would give relief. They asked no subsidy, no advantage, no change of policy. In conclusion, Mr. Stewart said he would discuss the silver question more fully hereafter.

Mr. McPherson, (Dem., N. J.,) a member of the Finance Committee, argued against the Allen amendment, as calculated to defeat the whole measure.

Mr. Manderson (Rep., Neb.,) opposed his colleague's amendment and favored the immediate passage of the bill. A like bill had passed the Senate three times, he said, without a word of opposition. He had voted heretofore for it, and he would vote for it now and against any amendment to it, because he believed that dispatch was needed. Quick relief was demanded, and Congress should be quick to act rather than quick to debate. He totally disagreed with his colleague as to nine-tenths of the people of Nebraska being opposed to the national banking system, and he referred to the last report of the Controller of the Currency, showing that there were in that State 130 national banks with an aggregate capital stock of $10,000,000 and with deposits aggregating over $20,000,000. That amount of deposits did not show that nine out of every ten in Nebraska were opposed to the national banking system.

As to the enormous profits national banks were supposed to have on their circulation, Mr. Manderson gave figures to show how small the real profit was and pointed to the fact that the national bank circulation had declined from $362,000,000—its highest figure—to $172,000,000. He regarded that as the best possible evidence of the fact that national banks had not the tremendous profits from their circulation that was frequently heard of. Their profits were from their deposits and discounts.

Mr. Pugh (Dem., Ala.,) admitted that the removal of an unconstitutional tax on the notes of State banks was a plank in his party's platform. If the States were permitted to exercise power over the banks, he had no doubt that there would be less danger from that sort of circulation than there was to-day from the national bank circulation. The great objection which he had to the issue of currency by the Government was that it would be almost impossible under that system to have an equal circulation all over the country.

Mr. Manderson suggested that the Senator from Alabama would find much difficulty in reconciling the statements just made by him. As to State bank circulation, the result of reopening that old system would be best illustrated by an anecdote related by Senator Hawley of Connecticut. A steamboat on the Mississippi hauled up to a wood station. The Captain asked whether there was wood for sale.

"Yes, plenty of it."

"Will you take the notes of the Granada Bank?"

"Yes."

"At what rate?"

"Cord for cord." [Laughter.]

He (Mr. Manderson) did not want to see the restoration of anything that smacked like that.

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) said that, as banks of issue, the national banks would have to go. Their usefulness had expired, and they should no longer cumber the earth. The people would be compelled to take the matter of issuing money into their own hands. He opposed the bill and suggested the issue of $100,000,000 in greenbacks, which would, he said, go far toward restoring confidence.

After further discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Allen's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 11, nays 39. There were a good many pairs announced. The Senators voting for the amendment were Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Coke, (Dem., Texas,) Irby, (Dem., S. C.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Martin, (Dem., Kan.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) and Roach, (Dem., N. D.) Senators George, (Dem., Miss.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) and Vest (Dem., Mo.,) said that they would have voted yea if they had not been paired.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) for the redemption, at their face value and accrued interest, of such 2 per cent. bonds as may be presented for redemption and to issue greenbacks to pay for them.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.,) and by Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio.) The latter characterized it (as he had done the other day) as an unbusinesslike transaction. The Government of the United States could not now increase its demand liabilities. It would be unsafe to do it. He would rather vote for the redemption of the 4 per cent. bonds—a proposition which would be also wrong in principle. The very fact that the Government was increasing its liabilities by the purchase of silver bullion had caused the disturbance in London on account of the fear (at one time the announcement) that the certificates would be paid in silver. That had caused distrust and doubt as to the purpose of the Government to maintain all its money at the standard value. Such a proposition would shake the foundations of the Government's credit.

Nobody doubted, Mr. Sherman said, that the Government was strong, rich, powerful, and able to maintain every dollar of its money and pay in gold and silver coin, but it was not able to assume new obligations now. What manufacturer, what banker, what citizen would now assume new obligations? Debts were perilous now.

Mr. Cockrell replied to Mr. Sherman and advocated the amendment. He argued that there was no difference in the Government's liability between greenbacks and national bank notes, because the holder of national bank notes could demand greenbacks for them, and could then demand gold for the greenbacks. It was a case of tweedledum and tweedledee. The question before the Senate was whether the necessary increase of currency should be made by the Government or should be percolated through the national banks.

The Senate thereupon proceeded to executive business, first allowing Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.,) to offer an amendment to the Bank bill repealing the 10 per cent. tax on the notes of State banks. At 4:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned till Monday.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Resolution Adopted Increasing the Membership of Some of Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The House Committee on Rules took a convenient opportunity to-day to offer a resolution in the House authorizing the Speaker to appoint committees, as provided for in the rules of the last Congress, with the increased membership as proposed in the committee yesterday.

The membership of the Committees on Ways and Means, Appropriations, Judiciary, Banking and Currency, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, Rivers and Harbors, and Agriculture will be increased from fifteen to seventeen, and those of Foreign Affairs, Military and Naval Affairs, Public Lands, Indian Affairs, Public Buildings and Grounds, Pacific Railroads, and District of Columbia will be increased from thirteen to fifteen.

This was quickly adopted. It is probable that the committees will be announced by Speaker Crisp at the opening of the session on Monday morning next. There is as yet nothing definite known concerning the Speaker's intention respecting the composition, and especially the Chairmanships, of the leading committees, such as Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Banking and Currency.

Mr. Springer, who evidently expects to be retained at the head of Ways and Means, was asked the other day when he was going to speak on the silver question. "I shan't do more than explain my vote under the five-minute rule," was the response. "I am saving myself for the tariff debate; that's my job."

Judge Holman says nothing about his fate. Should Mr. Springer be mistaken in his opinion respecting his place of service, general opinion about the House places him at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and continues to give the Ways and Means Chairmanship to Mr. Wilson of West Virginia.

Men Discharged at the Navy Yard.

Thirty-one men were discharged yesterday from the construction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They were informed that there was no work for them, but they claim that the Maine, Terror, and Puritan, on which they have been employed, are far from completion.

FIREMEN LEAVE FOR HOME

FEW WERE ENTICED TO CONEY ISLAND'S PRIZE FIGHT.

When Their Big Parade Was Over, They Were Glad to Get Away from a Place Where They Had Not Wholly Enjoyed Themselves—Gov. Flower Reviewed the Procession, and He, Too, Left Early—Their Appearance in Line Was Superb—Interesting Contests.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 18.—The last day of the great convention of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of the State of New-York could not have been fairer. Coney Island was early astir; in fact, much of it had been stirring all night. By daybreak the streets were filled with red-shirted firemen, and as the early trains began to roll into the stations they brought in still more firemen.

By 9 o'clock fully 20,000 persons crowded the streets and places of amusement. At the Brighton Beach race track fully 15,000 persons thronged the grand stand.

At 10 A. M. the hose race which was left over from Thursday was called. The winners were West Pittston, of West Pittston, Penn., first, with 0:48; Leroy second, 0:48 1-5; Rescue third, 0:48 3-5, and Hose No. 1 of Spencer, Mass., fourth, with 0:51 1-5. The prizes are: First, $300; second, $200; third, $100; fourth, $75.

Protests were entered against West Pittston, Leroy, and Rescue. They were accused of having admitted for the occasion several professional sprint runners to membership in their companies. One of the men of Jersey Hose No. 2 said there were five men on the ropes of West Pittston Hose who offered their services to Jersey Hose and were refused. The protests are now in the hands of the local committee, and if the companies are disqualified the companies next in order will take the prizes.

The hand engine contests were next in order. The entries were for first and second-class contests, with Edward Bowen and G. Clark of Spencer, Mass.; E. Garnjoist of Yonkers, and J. E. Conlin of Catskill as judges. The contesting companies in the first class numbered thirteen. The first prize was won by General Schuyler Steamer Company of Schuylerville, N. Y., which threw a stream 234 feet 11 inches, beating the record held by the Exempt Firemen of Brooklyn by 4 feet 11 inches and establishing a new record.

Friendship Engine Company of Sheepshead Bay threw a stream 215 feet 6 inches, and Pocahontas Engine Company No. 1 of Rhinebeck, 185 feet 6 inches. These were the winners in the first class. The second-class winners were Horicon Engine and Hose Company of Plattsburg, N. Y., 162 feet 6 inches, and J. J. Grey Engine Company of Cambridge, N. Y., 162 feet 4 inches. There were three prizes in each class, $325 for first, $200 for second, and $100 for third.

Hardly were the contests finished, when protest was made that Gen. Schuyler Engine Company had been allowed five feet one inch too much, with the claim that some one had expectorated on the brown paper target. If this protest is allowed, it will leave the Brooklyn Exempts with the record, but cannot rob the Gen. Schuyler of the prize.

As soon as the contests at the track were finished the crowd flocked back to West Brighton. The Exempt Firemen's Association, seventy men, commanded by Robert B. Nooney and Assistant Foreman Lawrence Dalton, marched and countermarched through the streets with their ancient little gooseneck engine. They were followed by companies from all over the State, making a most animated scene until the parade was called. At 1 o'clock the Veteran Firemen of New-York, under command of Harry Howard, arrived in tally-ho coaches.

A special train bearing Gov. Flower pulled into the Prospect Park and Coney Island station at 2:30. Gov. Flower was met by Col. Thomas E. Sloan, Col. C. S. Rogers, O. S. Ingram, New-York State Firemen's Association; Thomas Henehan, Secretary New-York State Firemen's Association; John W. Vrooman, R. P. Mitchell, T. Traves, J. Finn, K. I. Sutherland, R. V. B. Newton, S. Stryker, Williamson Jaques, and W. J. Gladding, who formed the Committee of Reception, and escorted him to the hotel where he was to dine.

When the dinner was almost through, at 3:15, a delegation of Second Regiment New-York Fire Zouaves and old volunteer firemen entered the room, bearing a photograph in a gold frame. It was a picture of the representatives of the Second organization at Gettysburg July 3 last. The group was in front of the new Gettysburg monument and Gov. Flower was the central figure. Capt. Bradley made the presentation speech. He referred to the time when the men met the Governor at Gettysburg, and begged leave to present the picture as a memento. Gov. Flower replied feelingly.

"Boys," he said, "you don't know what feelings you have aroused in my heart by giving me this picture, and I shall always keep it as a remembrance of the brave zouaves who made such a gallant record during our late war. Alexander and Napoleon waged war solely to conquer, but you fought to make your enemies your equals."

The Governor held an informal reception and the dignitaries of Coney Island were presented to him by John Y. McKane.

While the party was at dinner the hand-engine contests were being concluded at the race track. Watchemocket Engine Company of East Providence, R. I., in the first class, threw a stream 193 feet 5 inches and the Brooklyn Veteran Fireman's Association 148 feet 11 inches. In the second class the Patchogue Engine Company took third prize by a stream of 151 feet.

The companies began to form for parade. The divisions as set down in the catalogue, were mixed up in the most bewildering way, and as many of the companies had no distinguishing marks, they could not be properly checked. The procession did not begin to move until 4:20. In the meantime, carriages containing Gov. Flower, John Y. McKane and the State Committee, drove past the grand stand and the occupants were loudly cheered. The carriages returned and the party took their places on the reviewing stand.

The line of march was down Surf Avenue, countermarch to West Eighth Street, to Sheepshead Bay road, to Ocean Parkway, to Neptune Avenue, to East Twenty-seventh Street, to Voorhies Avenue, to Shore Road, to Neptune Avenue, to Ocean Parkway, to Ocean Concourse, pass the reviewing stand, to West Eighth Street.

The first organization to pass in review was the Veteran Firemen's Association of New-York, 250 strong, commanded by ex-Chief Harry Howard and aides. They were followed by the Veteran Firemen of Brooklyn, the Walton (N. Y.) Fire Department, the Volunteer Firemen's Association of New-York, Electric Hose Company of Inwood, N. Y.; the Volunteer Firemen's Sons of New-York, the Exempt Firemen of New-York, Mazeppa Hose Company of New-York, Exempt Firemen's Sons of New-York, the Veteran Firemen's Association of Brooklyn, Defiance Hose Company, No. 6, of Ticonderoga; Gen. Schuyler Steamer Company of Schuylerville, N. Y.; Exempt Firemen's Association, Brooklyn, E. D.; J. J. Grey Fire Company of Cambridge, N. Y.; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Walton, N. Y.; Volunteer Firemen's Association of Brooklyn.

Following these came one of the spectacular sights of the parade. It was the Fort Dayton Steamer Company of Herkimer, N. Y. The members wore long white frock coats, white cone fire helmets, and sky-blue trousers with white stripes. They numbered fifty men, commanded by D. B. Small, Foreman. Their marching was perfection.

Then followed the entire fire departments of the towns of Gravesend, Flatlands, Flatbush, and New-Utrecht, twenty-seven organizations, in five divisions, with bands. Next came four organizations from Staten Island, Resolute and Excelsior Hose Companies of Jamaica, L. I.; the Exempt Firemen's Association and Volunteer Firemen's Association of Long Island City, ex-Mayor Gleason as Marshal; Patchogue Engine Company No. 1, Patchogue Gazelle Hose and Hook and Ladder Company of Sag Harbor, L. I.; Empire Hose Company No. 1 of Flushing; Haricon Hose and Engine Company of Plattsburg, N. Y.; J. R. Durkee Hose Company of Fort Edward, N. Y.; Torrent Engine Company of Whitehall, N. Y., and Watchemoket Engine Company of East Providence, R. I.

The surprise of the day, however, was reserved until the companies from the Hudson River towns and cities in the Tri-County Association came in sight. First came the crack Citizen's Hose Company of Catskill, clad in their long coats of light, snuff-colored cloth, with trousers and helmet to match. They were followed by the members of Robert A. Snyder Hose of Saugerties, Ulster County, clad in uniforms like the Catskill company, but of darker hue.

Then came the Peekskill companies, Cortlandt Hook and Ladder, followed by Columbia, Centennial, and Washington Hose Companies and the Orangestown Fire Company of Nyack, N. Y.

At 6 Gov. Flower left the reviewing stand and was driven to his hotel, where he held an informal reception until 7:15, when he took leave of his hosts, and at 7:30 left the island on a special train over the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. He had been expected to remain and attend a banquet at the Sea Beach Palace.

A prize fight had been arranged by the local committee to entertain the firemen, but many expressed themselves as disgusted with the whole affair, and as soon as the parade was over whole companies began leaving the island. Many of the Coney Island firemen felt obliged to attend. By 8 P. M. fully 75 per cent. of the visitors had gone. As far as they were concerned they refused to witness the brutal and unlawful sport which had been arranged to entertain them at $5 a head, and which had been sanctioned by Kings County officials by their failure to prevent it. The majority of firemen who remained at Coney Island to-night went all over the island seeking amusement.

It was announced that the hand-engine contests would be resumed to-day in classes not played off and that the judges would award the prizes.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are *absolutely* false, and the intention with which they are made is obvious.

Before any Hunyadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaris Company, Limited, of London, widely and successfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janos Water having become very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad or indifferent, The Apollinaris Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of this Trade Mark being *only* to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apollinaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hungarian Bitter Water sold by The Apollinaris Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
32, Beaver Street, New York,
Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

COMPLAIN OF THEIR TREATMENT.

Firemen Were Given Filthy Quarters and Charged Almost for Breathing.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 18.—There have been many complaints made by the visiting firemen at Coney Island. One of the most grievous is that concerning their quarters. Members of West Pittston Hose Company of West Pittston, Penn., complain that they were quartered in a hotel where eight men were compelled to sleep in rooms meant for two men. They say that the quarters were dirty and full of vermin.

One member said: "Such of us as felt inclined to sleep could not do so on account of the bedbugs. They swarmed from everywhere the moment we entered the room. When we rolled into bed we would crush the ferocious and obnoxious insects. Besides this, we were fed on clam chowder and matzoth—a kind of cracker—and I havn't tasted decent butter since I left home."

Smyth Hook and Ladder Company's delegates from Clinton, N. Y., had this same complaint to make, saying that after retiring they had arisen and dressed themselves and walked the streets all night.

Empire Hose Company of Flushing, L. I., complained of being crowded into dirty quarters.

Durkee Hose Company of Fort Edward also complained of dirty and cramped quarters, bad food, and vermin. The Fort Dayton Steamer Company of Herkimer had a like complaint, while a member of the J. J. Grey Engine Company of Cambridge, Washington County, said he had been lodged over a stable with a heap of stable refuse under his window.

"Good Lord!" said a brawny fireman from Rondout. "You cannot turn around here without paying for it. I haven't had a square meal since I left home, and as for a drink, well, I want to live to reach Ulster County again! You may depend on it, I will have a good, substantial meal when I get on board the boat to-night."

Henry Austin of Rochester had his watch cut from the chain right in front of the reviewing stand to-day. He laughed heartily as he said it was a $1.50 Waterbury which he carried expressly for thieves, having left his gold watch at home.

MUST STICK TO THE PLANS.

Secretary Herbert Opposed to Changes in Ships in Construction.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Secretary Herbert has set his foot down solidly on promiscuous changes in ships in course of construction. There has been a good deal of this sort of thing under other administrations, and doubtless much of the present delay in the completion of ships is the result of the alterations which were recommended by various officers stationed at the shipyards where ships were under contract.

Most of these suggestions were of small consequence, but in the aggregate they consumed time and money. They had most to do with the interior arrangements of cabins, the location of closets, and the situation of doors. They were suggestions which became a matter of personal opinion, and one man's judgment was as good as another's. Few of these changes really improved the sailing or the fighting qualities of the ship, and were outside the other minor changes, sufficient of themselves, which always occur to the constructors after a ship is commenced.

There was hardly a meeting of the Board of Construction at the Navy Department during the past Administration that some officer's suggestion did not find an approval. It materially increased the cost, inasmuch as any change means the making of additional plans and a good deal of correspondence and expense of time and money generally.

This will not be tolerated by the present Administration, and officers who are in a position to observe work on ships under contract have been informed that useless recommendations and suggestions that have a purely personal excuse for their making will be disapproved.

Commander Weisert Talks on Pensions.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 18.—At the camp fire given by the local Grand Army of the Republic posts at the Tabernacle Wednesday night, Commander in Chief A. G. Weisert, on the subject of pensions, said:

"As far as pensions are concerned there is not a man on the pension rolls to-day who wasn't placed there honestly and just as the pension laws required him to be. If you find a man drawing a pension illegally, the Government considers it your duty to report that man. The Grand Army of the Republic is just as anxious for the enforcement of the laws now as it was in 1861-5. Nothing has occurred since then to change its views. We object to any one assailing the entire pension roll without citing a single case. It generally occurs that those who assail the pension rolls were not in the army on either side. The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is always loyal."

Founder Bradley Drives a Horse Car.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The roadbed of the electric road between Ocean Grove and Belmar is completed, but legal troubles prevent the company from operating its cars. To-night Founder Bradley run his private car over the line, using a team of horses for the motive power.

The car was crowded for several trips, but, instead of paying for their ride in money, every one who rode, including the driver and conductor, was obliged to purchase a copy of the *War Cry*, the official organ of the Salvation Army. The papers were accepted as tickets. Founder Bradley is in hearty sympathy with the Salvationists and adopted this novel scheme to advertise the meetings of the army next Sabbath.

Gen. Hamilton's Hearing Tuesday.

WHITE PLAINS, Aug. 18.—Lawyer E. B. Frost, who has been appointed by the Supreme Court a Commissioner to inquire into the sanity of Gen. Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown, has issued his precept to the Sheriff of Westchester County directing him to have a Sheriff's jury at the Franklin House, Tarrytown, Tuesday morning, to hear the evidence.

Mrs. Hamilton, the petitioner, asserts that the General is of unsound mind and incapable of taking proper care of his property, all of which he denies.

WINNING THE HILTON TROPHY

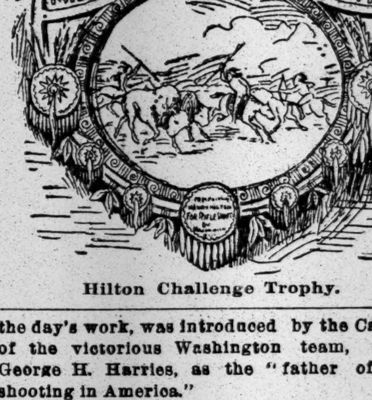
A GREAT VICTORY FOR THE WASHINGTON MARKSMEN.

They Defeated the New-Jersey National Guardsmen by Thirty-eight Points and Broke the Record in the Contest for the Prize of the National Rifle Association—Fine Shooting in Spite of a Variable and Puffy Wind—New-York Represented Only by Spectators—The Inter-State Match.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 18.—The District of Columbia marksmen not only carried off all the honors at Sea Girt to-day, but smashed the record. The marksmen of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, whose States treat them with an open-handed liberality to which the Washingtonians are strangers, have reason to congratulate themselves that they failed to send teams to compete for the Inter-State and Hilton trophies. The shooting of the soldiers from the capital was unparalleled, not alone for excellence, but for discipline, and, what in team shooting is superior, co-operation.

Since the disclosures were brought to light concerning the dishonorable practices at Creedmoor, which led to its abandonment by teams from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia, Sea Girt has been regarded as the Mecca of lovers of honest rifle shooting.

A number of New-Yorkers were on the range to-day, and their sentiments were voiced by Gen. George W. Wingate, who, at the close of the day's work, was introduced by the Captain of the victorious Washington team, Major George H. Harries, as the "father of rifle shooting in America."



Hilton Challenge Trophy.

"I am surprised and ashamed," exclaimed the General, "that my State, the great Empire State, is not represented here to-day. It is true, Creedmoor has been torn up, but that is no reason why the State should not have sent a team to compete like soldiers, and, if need be, to be beaten like men. It is also with regret that I find that the regular army is not represented—all the more strange when it is remembered the strong interest that that great soldier, Winfield S. Hancock, took in rifle shooting, and the fact that from the forts in the harbor of New-York the regular army can produce a team that ought to be able to stand against National Guardsmen."

Every one of the Washington team declared to their brigade commander, Gen. Albert Ordway, that he was going in to break the Pennsylvania record of last year. "We will shame them for refusing to come here and meet us this year," was the word.

The Washington marksmen made their promise or their threat good. They not only broke the record in the Hilton trophy, but tied the record on the 200-yard range for the Inter-State trophy. The latter record was made by the American team which went to Europe in 885, and which was coached by Major Pollard, the crack shot, now a member of the Washington team. Up to the last shot fired at this 200-yard range to-day, the District of Columbia marksmen had broken it, but Private Carleton, one of the most trustworthy men on the team, only made a three and the world's record was thus only tied, when a "bull" or an "inner" would have broken it.

Only two teams entered for the matches of the day, the Inter-State and the Hilton trophies. The New-Jersey team was only amalgamated last night. Gen. Spencer, the executive officer of the range, deferred the opening of the shoot until 10 o'clock in the hope that New-York might send a team. But New-York only sent spectators. Both matches were shot for by teams of twelve men. The ranges and conditions were different. At the former each man fired 10 shots each at 200 and 500 yards, with a possible 100.

For the Hilton trophy each marksman fired seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, with a possible 35 at each range or 105 in all. The 200-yard ranges were shot for before dinner. During the 500-yard shoot the wind performed a series of antics rarely seen on a rifle range or anywhere else. From 2 o'clock it danced around to 1, then backed to 8, then swung around to 2 o'clock. So variable was it, and so bewildering the puffs, that at one time each of the four flags between the 100 and 500-yard ranges was blowing in different directions.

At the end of the 200-yard range on the Inter-State match, the District of Columbia team led by 16 points, and they gained 34 points at the 500-yard range, winning the match by 50 points. Below is the score by teams:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Name.	200 *Yards.*	500 *Yards.*	*Grand Total.*
Lieut. Laird	46	43	89
Capt. Bell	45	40	85
Lieut. Rotramel	42	43	85
Corp. Appleby	41	45	86
Private Lezear	42	42	84
Sergt. Major Moyer	42	44	86
Private Scott	40	43	83
Corp. Young	39	41	80
Private Wetherald	43	44	87
Sergt. Dickey	42	44	86
Lieut. Stewart	44	43	87
Private Carleton	43	46	89
Total	509	518	1,027

NEW-JERSEY TEAM.

Name.	200 *Yards*	500 *Yards*	*Grand Total.*
Private Ransom	41	39	80
Corp. Dietrich	41	43	84
Sergt. Fairhurst	41	43	84
Capt. Douglas	39	38	77
Col. Kuser	39	44	83
Col. Decker	41	42	83
Capt. Reid	42	36	78
Col. Owens	39	42	81
Private Hartman	44	46	90
Sergt. Brown	41	34	95
Sergt. Chinn	41	39	80
Capt. Goesser	44	38	82
Total	493	484	977

It was the Hilton Trophy, however, that the District of Columbia men were after in earnest. At the end of the 200-yard range they led by 20, which they increased by 6 more at 500 yards and 12 more at 600 yards, defeating the Jerseymen by 38 in the grand result on the three targets.

It was not surprising, therefore, that Gen. Ordway, when called upon for a speech after it was all over and in dwelling upon the pride he had in his command, should express himself in these words, which every National Guardsman in New-York and Pennsylvania can seriously ponder over: "While I am glad you won," he said to his team, "I am more than delighted that you won this trophy over men who were afraid to come here to defend it."

Here is the score of the two teams for the Hilton Trophy:

NEW-JERSEY TEAM.

Name.	200 *Yards.*	500 *Yards.*	600 *Yards.*	*Grand Total.*
Private Ransom	30	30	29	89
Corp. Dietrich	31	28	26	85
Sergt. Fairhurst	27	31	31	89
Capt. Douglas	27	29	20	76
Col. Kuser	27	33	26	86
Col. Decker	32	33	24	89
Capt. Reid	26	31	30	87
Col. Owens	26	27	31	84
Private Hartman	28	29	22	79
Sergt. Brown	29	27	24	80
Sergt. Chinn	31	32	26	89
Capt. Goesser	30	29	28	87
Total	344	359	317	1,020

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Name.	200 *Yards.*	500 *Yards.*	600 *Yards.*	*Grand Total.*
Lieut. Laird	30	31	33	94
Capt. Bell	31	29	30	90
Lieut. Rotramel	32	31	25	88
Corp. Appleby	32	31	30	93
Private Lezear	31	29	25	85
Sergt. Major Moyer	30	24	25	79
Private Scott	29	25	29	83
Corp. Young	30	33	23	86
Private Wetherald	28	32	23	88
Sergt. Dickey	30	33	30	93
Lieut. Stewart	33	33	26	92
Private Carleton	28	34	30	92
Total District of Columbia	364	365	329	1,058
Total New-Jersey	344	359	317	1,020

As soon as the last shot was fired the Washington team rallied upon the spot where Gen. Bird Spencer, to whom New-Jersey owes so much for its success for its rifle-shooting reputation, and fired a volley of three cheers for him, for Adjt. Gen. Stryker, who was introduced as "the Chauncey M. Depew of New-Jersey," and for Gen. Wingate, all of whom made speeches appropriate to the occasion.

THE WAY SHE LOOKS troubles the woman who is delicate, run-down, or overworked. She's hollow-cheeked, dull-eyed, thin, and pale, and it worries her.

Now, the way to look well is to *be* well. And the way to be well, if you're any such woman, is to faithfully use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That is the *only* medicine that's *guaranteed* to build up woman's strength and to cure woman's ailments. In every "female complaint," irregularity, or weakness, and in every exhausted condition of the female system—if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

There is only one medicine for Catarrh worthy the name. Dozens are advertised, but only the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't *cure* you, we'll *pay* you—$500 in cash!"

ORE MINING NOT PROSPEROUS.

Men Lack Work in the Lake Superior Region and Shipments Are Light.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The conditions in the Lake Superior iron-mining district are not improving. To-day the number of miners out of employment is not less than 12,000, while the scattered forces still employed are working for wages 20 to 33 per cent. less than a year ago. The mines are shipping from their stock piles principally, and these shipments are remarkably small. Ashland, for instance, shipped 97,599 tons last year during the first week in August and this year but 30,039. The falling off is not quite so great from Two Harbors and some of the other points, but it is very heavy everywhere.

One result has been a shrinkage in the value of iron-mining stocks. This is due to two factors—the reduction in the price of ore and the increased necessity for machinery. The plants of many of the mines are now worth tens of thousands where thousands sufficed a decade ago, and the smaller miners cannot afford to make so large an investment in the face of the steady fall in the price of ore.

The best grades of ore are from 10 to 15 per cent. lower than last season, and the fall in ten years has been as much as 30 and 40 per cent. in certain classes of ore. This has virtually taken all the profit in a very large number of cases and left the properties stranded, with uncertain prospects ahead. If the new Mesaba range proves as valuable as some of its mines promise, it will mean a permanent shut-down for many mines in the old districts.

To Consult Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin started for Boston to-night. To-morrow he will call upon Mr. Cleveland at Gray Gables and submit to him a number of nominations for Treasury positions.

Mr. Hamlin will also have a conversation with the President in behalf of Mr. Carlisle in regard to the silver situation.

Prisoners Killed While Escaping.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—Advices from Tixtla in the State of Guerrero say that, while the jail at that place was being cleaned, the prisoners attacked the guard and twenty of them succeeded in making their escape. Three policemen and two prisoners were killed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

					P M
Sun rises	5 14	Sun sets	6 53	Moon sets	10 47

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	1 10	Gov. Isl.	1 30	Hell Gate	3 26
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	1 26	Gov. Isl.	1 58	Hell Gate	3 51

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	7 11	Gov. Isl.	7 47	Hell Gate	9 15
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	7 50	Gov. Isl.	8 40	Hell Gate	10 08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 19.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Arizona, Liverpool	8:00 A M	11:30 A M
Aurania, Liverpool	7:00 A M	10:30 A M
Concho, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Fulda, Genoa		
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:00 A M	11:00 A M
La Normandie, Havre	5:30 A M	10:00 A M
Maasdam, Rotterdam	9:00 A M	11:00 A M
Massachusetts, London	......	
Rhaetia, Hamburg	......	11:30 A M
Tallahassee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Yucatan, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
SUNDAY, AUG. 20.		
Ciudad Condal, Havana	7:00 A M	9:20 A M
MONDAY, AUG. 21.		
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
TUESDAY, AUG. 22.		
Lahn, Bremen	......	5:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Britannic, Liverpool	......	2:00 P M
Muriel, St. Thomas	......	3:00 P M
Westernland, Antwerp	......	2:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 19.—Cachemire, Gibraltar, Aug. 5; Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 12; La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 12.

SUNDAY, AUG. 20.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9; Llandaff City, Swansea, Aug. 7.

MONDAY, AUG. 21.—Bovic, Liverpool, Aug. 10; City of Washington, Havana, Aug. 17; City of Para, Colon, Aug. 13; Chester, Southampton, Aug. 12; Ems, Bremen, Aug. 12; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 22.—Adirondack, Kingston, Aug. 17; Mohawk, London, Aug. 11; Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 12; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 12.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Aug 18.

SS Cuba (Norw.,) Bornholdt, Baracoa 5 ds., with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A M.

SS Jamaica, (Norw.,) Brun, St. Ann's Bay, &c., Aug. 11, with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Rugia, (Ger.,) Leithauser, Hamburg Aug. 6, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 2 30 P M.

SS Roanoke, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS England, (Br.,) Healy, London Aug. 3, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 8 30 A M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS H. A. Hartmann, (Norw.,) Wahlberg, Montego Bay, &c., with fruit to C. Vipond. Arrived at the Bar at 10 30 A M.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, Curacao, &c., with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2 05 P M.

SS Wyanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Carrie E. Long, Rolf, Havana, with molasses to order—vessel to W. D. Munson.

Bark R. A. C. Smith, Hooper, Doboy 10 ds, with lumber to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, N, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Tudor Prince, for Kingston, &c.; St. Enoch, for Liverpool; Hermann, for Antwerp; Munchen, for Baltimore; Alvena, for Kingston, &c.; Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

Ship Governor Roble, for Shanghai; Andreta, for Hongkong.

Bark America, for West Indies; Martha Davies, for Honolulu.

Spoken.

Ship Nile, (Br.,) Clark, from New-York May 24 for Calcutta, was spoken June 27 in lat 02 N, lon 19 W.

Ship Grace Harwar, (Br.,) Sewell, from New-York May 18 for Yokohama, was spoken July 11 in lat 07 S, lon 33 W.

Bark St. James, Clifford, from Boston, E., July 30 for New-York, was spoken Aug. 15 in lat 50 N, lon 28 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Cunard Line SS Umbria, Capt. Dutton, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 3 25 P M to-day.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Capt. Gray, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Dover yesterday.

SS Glamorganshire, (Br.,) Capt. Jackson, from Yokohama June 17 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Phillips, from New-York Aug. 4 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Guildhall, (Br.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New-York Aug. 2 for Rotterdam, passed Dungeness to-day.

SS Rock Light, (Br.,) Capt. Collier, from New-York Aug. 2 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Montebello, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, sld. from Palermo for New-York Aug. 12.

Anchor Line SS Anchoria, Capt. Campbell, sld. from Moville for New-York to-day.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New-York July 29, arr. at Leixoes Aug. 13.

SS Kara, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York June 18, arr. at Shanghai yesterday.

White Star Line SS Tauric, Capt. Jones, from New-York Aug. 7, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoelck, from New-York Aug. 3, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Scotia, (Br.,) Capt. Hamilton, from New-York Aug. 5, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Lanark (Br.) sld. from Probolingo, Java, for New-York to-day.

SS Hindustan, (Fr.,) Capt. Escarras, from New-York Aug. 1, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 18.—Hamburg-American Line Columbia, Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

MONMOUTH'S LITTLE "BLUFF"

THE WAY HORSEMEN WERE SHOWN THAT IT HAD COME.

Checks Distributed Among Owners in Princely Fashion—John A. Morris Furnished the Money and the Stockholders Are to be Assessed to Pay His Advances—A Break in the Board of Control Probable—The Dwyers Dissatisfied and They May Retire.

The managers of the Monmouth Park track have just indulged in a little bit of a "bluff," which has caused no little amusement among the horse owners and trainers at the track. There has been a lot of talk about the financial ability of the concern. This was brought about, in the first place, by the statement that the license fee due to the town of Eatontown was not paid because there was no money in the treasury with which to pay the five-thousand-dollar fee on which they have defaulted. Then the fact that the association was playing to a losing game was apparent to every one who went to the track, and who knew about the sources of income and the necessary expenditures.

Then there came to quiet the restlessness of the creditors the story that John A. Morris had agreed to assume the liabilities of the concern. They knew that he could pay these if he cared to, for the Louisiana Lottery is one of the very few things that the hard times does not affect. So the other day the Treasurer of the concern paid a lot of owners who had large amounts due them and took good pains to have the fact advertised through the papers that are friendly to the concern for one reason or another. The story given out was to the effect that the association had so much money on hand that the managers thought it best to settle with the owners having balances due them, rather than wait to the end of the meeting to make the settlement. It was all done in an offhand, magnanimous sort of way that was intended to impress all with the idea that the financial stringency did not affect the Monmouth Park Association and that they had money to loan if any one wanted to borrow. The "bluff" had its effect, to a certain extent, and some of the owners stopped their gossiping as to the financial responsibility of the concern. Stockholders haven't.

The Freeholders of the town of Eatontown were not among the creditors of the concern that received the checks.

These payments to horsemen were all a part of the boast that has made so many people laugh that the "era of prosperity" had set in. The slim attendance at the track yesterday and the day before, the loss of two of the bookmakers that had been doing business, didn't hitch well with the "era-of-prosperity" yarn. But owners have got part of their money, thanks to the fact that John A. Morris came to the front, and if they get the rest of it they do not care whether the losses at the track foot up $50,000 or $150,000. These are the two extremes which have been set as the loss the association has incurred this season, thanks to the mismanagement of the Morris-Walcott faction, which has been in control. Stockholders have been notified that they will be assessed to make good the deficit advanced by Mr. Morris. "Era of prosperity," indeed.

There comes with renewed strength stories of dissatisfaction among the members of the Board of Control, and it is now openly stated that before the season in this State is ended the Messrs. Dwyer, owners of the race tracks at Brooklyn and Elizabeth, will sever their connection with and allegiance to the Board of Control. It is a well-known fact that Philip J. Dwyer does not at all approve of the reduction of purses at the meetings to be held in this State any more than he did of the every-day racing programme at Monmouth Park, against which he vigorously protested when it was adopted. He, as a shrewd business man, who knows more about racing in an hour than do all the rest of his associates in the management of Monmouth Park in a month of Sundays, knew that every-day racing at Monmouth Park could not possibly be made to pay when it would have direct competition at Brighton Beach.

It was due to Mr. Dwyer that the purses for overnight races were made of a uniform value of $1,000 each. His argument was that the racing associations were making so much money that they could afford to deal with the owners in the most liberal manner and show that they were club, organized not entirely for the purpose of earning exorbitant dividends, but for the encouragement of horse owners and breeders. All the other clubs had to follow his example, just as they did when he made the Brooklyn Handicap a race of the guaranteed value of $25,000.

Mr. Morris could not quite go the latter sum with his Metropolitan Handicap, which was therefore made to play second fiddle to the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps. It was not the Louisiana Lottery way of doing business. That is to get all you can and keep all you get, or as much of it as possible. So instead of increasing the value of the stakes at the Morris Park track they have been reduced in very many instances. Now he has succeeded in inducing all the rest of the tracks to save what they can for the clubs and leave as little as possible for the horsemen.

The horsemen who are to suffer by this sort of economy point out the fact that the Morris stable of horses are winning very little money this year. If they were winning a lot of races they say that "the old man Morris" would not have had the purses cut down. With a winning stable he could shove money into his pockets with both hands. But with a lot of horses that cannot get any part of the stakes and purses he is unwilling that other owners should derive any benefit from the tracks that he runs.

The small tracks about here have been making money this year, and there is a very general belief among the owners that Mr. Morris wants the big tracks cut down to the Guttenberg level as a means of making more money for himself as a proprietor. He now controls Monmouth Park as well as Morris Park, and the belief is that he will in some way succeed in his effort to get possession of the Coney Island Jockey Club. With these three big tracks and the probability of an alliance with Gottfried Walbaum, manager and practical dictator of the Saratoga and Guttenberg tracks, he could have racing all the year around in his own control, as the partners would form an alliance offensive and defensive for both racing and legislative purposes that it would be hard to beat.

What racing there was at Monmouth Park yesterday was hardly worth mention. The fields were small and the quality of the horses poor. But the favorites won a majority of the events. This, it is supposed, was to serve as a bait to the holiday crowd that will go to the track this afternoon from the near-by shore resorts. There were no Picknicker, Kildeer, or Now or Never races yesterday to puzzle the crowd, but Gascon and Evanatus did some running that set the critics to wondering what class those horses belong in.

For this afternoon there is a promise of a funny race that betting men will do well to let alone. Arab and Estelle are in the same race. Macintosh will not start against them, but Hammie, Lady Pulsifer, and a few other "queer" horses will, and the man who can guess how the cards will be stocked will be a clever one indeed. He could well afford to exclaim in Monte Cristo fashion, "The world is mine."

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Violet, 110 pounds, (Hamilton,) 11 to 5, won; Sirocco, 127, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, second; Correction, 127, (Littlefield,) 2 to 1, third. Wah Jim, White Rose, and Hammie also ran. Time—0:59.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Madrid, 107 pounds, (Sims,) 4 to 5, won; Treasure, 86, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 1, second; Wormser, 95, (Swash,) 4 to 1, third. Hiram and Colonel S. also ran. Time—1:41¼.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Miss Galop, 95 pounds, (J. Lambley,) 8 to 1, won; Melody, 105, (Penn,) 6 to 5, second; Sigurd, 98, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 1, third. Elberon, Madelaine, and Grasshopper also ran. Time—1:00.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Roche, 110 pounds, (Midgely,) 8 to 5, won; Sabine, 110, (A. Clayton,) 20 to 1, second; Bonaventure, 108½, (Doggett,) 20 to 1, third. Evanatus and Young Arion also ran. Time—1:28.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Gascon, 112 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 3 to 1, won; Soundmore, 112, (Midgely,) 15 to 1, second; Lizzie, 107, (Lambley,) 11 to 5, third. Michael also ran. Time 1:13.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Miss Dixie, 104 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 5, won; Chief Justice, 105, (Midgely,) 7 to 5, second; Larchmont, 106, (Sims,) 2 to 1, third. Miss Kittie also ran. Time—1:47¼.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap. Five and a half furlongs. Stonenell, 133 pounds; Derfargilla, 115; Hugh Penny, 112; Charmion, 111; Cactus, 108; Roy Lochiel, 103; Ambulance, 102; Orchis, 102; Will Fonso, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Three quarters of a mile. Henry of Navarre, 119 pounds; Illusion, 102; Micmac Queen and Poverty, 99 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Diablo, 124 pounds; Best Brand, Nomad, Long Beach, and W. B., 112 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Produce Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Domino, 128 pounds; Declare, Sir Excess, and Dorian, 113 each; Lucky Dog, 113; Ben Lomond and Beldemere, 110 each; Discount, 108; Galloping King and Fatality, 105 each; Frog Dance, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—Jersey Handicap. One mile and a quarter. Sir Walter, 126 pounds; Ramapo, 120; Sir Francis, 115; Bassetlaw, 107; Restraint, 106; Wormser, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Bermuda, 110 pounds; Lyceum, 109; Joe Cotton, 108; Roy Lochiel, Captain Wagner, and Hammie, 105 each; Arab, 104; Lady Pulsifer and Estelle, 102 each; Minnehaha and Clinton, 100 each; Perrier Jouet and Lumberman, 98 each; Grace Brown, 95; Balance, 93.

Winners at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. French Lady, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won; Annie Woodcock, 110, (Morris,) 5 to 1, second; Maid of Ellerslie, 110, (R. Doggett,) 15 to 1, third. Columbia, Why Not, and Sadie W. also ran. Time—1:05.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Gettysburg, 114 pounds, (Blake,) 2 to 1, won; Marie K., 109, (Lilly,) 3 to 1, second; Manhanset, 112, (Morris,) 2 to 1, third. Lotion, Pan Handle, and Dagmar also ran. Time—2:01¼.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Contribution, 100 pounds, (Morris,) 3 to 1, won; Lettoen, 101, (Lilly,) 15 to 1, second; Tammany Hall, 94, (H. Taylor,) 3 to 1, third. Belwood, Van Wart, Wanderer II., Minnie Cee, Naronic, and Muffineer also ran. Time—1:19¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters. Jugurtha, 104 pounds, (Blake,) 4 to 1, won; Clementine, 107, (Lilly,) 8 to 5, second; Philora, 105, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Ocean H. also ran. Time—3:13¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Dalsyrian, 105 pounds, (McDermott,) 1 to 2, won; Empress Frederick, 103, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, second; Jester, 95, (Smoats,) 100 to 1, third. Helen, Marmosa, Duke John, and Julia also ran. Time—0:56½.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Foxhound, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; McDonald, 106, (Nichols,) 11 to 5, second; Western Star, 100, (G. Johnson,) 15 to 1, third. Red Cross and Anne Boleyn colt also ran. Time—1:05½.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Tar and Tartar and Don Fulano, 112 pounds each; Happy Maid, Red Banner, Linda, and Elizabeth L., 107 each; Fannie Beverly, 105; Sandowne and Leigh, 104 each; Coquette, 103; Jake Johnson, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Falero and Henry Young, 120 pounds each; Highland and Lord Harry, 115 each; La Colonia, 110; Saragossa, 108; Zaldivar, St. Anthony, Major Joe, Captain Brown, and Judge Morrow, 107 each; Jake Johnson and Sandowne, 100 each; Tigress and Dutch Oven, 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Albany Handicap. One mile. London and Lowlander, 115 pounds each; Charade, 114; Strathmeath, 113; Judge Morrow, 112; Saragossa, 93.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Kentigerna, 112 pounds; Dobbins, 110; Figaro, 105; Token and Flirtation, 100 each; Una Colorado and Senella, 101 each; St. Pat and George Beck, 98 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Grascia, Miss Richmond, and McDona, 110 pounds each; Mary and Ella Smith, 106 each; Columbia, Princess, Himyara, and Nancy Lee, 104 each; Rebecca Rowett filly, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—North Bergen Steeplechase. Full course. Futurity, 156 pounds; St. Luke and Ecarte, 145 each; Return, 138.

BAD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES.

Only One First Choice Pulled Through at the Clifton Race Track.

Only one favorite won at Clifton yesterday. In the opening race May D. was made the medium of a big plunge by the friends of Mr. J. Dwyer. The mare ran well until the last turn, where she crossed herself and lost her stride. Carnalite then came past and won by a length from Elmstone, while May D. finished third. In the fourth race Gray Eagle, the speedy son of Steamboat Charlie, showed that even if the track were a trifle heavy he could last through it for four and a half furlongs. He is the quickest mover at Clifton, and before the bunch had gone ten yards he was in front. He maintained his lead throughout, and won under punishment.

Starter French was thrown from a buggy in Brooklyn on Thursday night and was unable to appear yesterday. His place was taken for the day by Track Superintendent James Clare, who showed the boys that he would have no fooling and sent the horses away in good style, except in the first race, when Cœur de Lion was left at the post.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.

Carnalite, 103 pounds, (W. Morris,) won by a length; Elmstone, 110, (J. Weber,) second by a neck; May D., 108, (F. Doane,) third. Hazel, 105; Trophy, 107; Frank E., 104, and Heads or Tails, 100, also ran and finished in the order named. Cœur de Lion was left at the post.

Betting.—Against Carnalite, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Elmstone, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; May D., 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5; Hazel, 30 to 1; Trophy, 5 to 1; Frank E., 15 to 1; Heads or Tails, 4 to 1; Cœur de Lion, 20 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:04½.

Robin Hood, 108 pounds, (Brazier,) won by six lengths; Williston, 103½, (W. Morris,) second; Lento, 108, (H. Jones,) third. Fagin, 99; Quartz, 96; Kanawha gelding, 98; Fannie Hill filly, 96; Ondina, 96; Jim Corbett, 101; King Kelly, 98; Mamie S., 96, and Starter McCann, 101, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Robin Hood, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 3; Williston, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1; Lento, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Fagin, 10 to 1; Quartz, 6 to 1; Kanawha gelding, 6 to 1; Fanny Hill filly, 50 to 1; Ondina, 8 to 1; Jim Corbett, 40 to 1; King Kelly, 15 to 1; Mamie S., 50 to 1; Starter McCann, 20 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24.

Rear Guard, 100 pounds, (N. Hill,) won by a neck; Darkness, 98, (Delehanty,) second; Lou Rhett, 101, (H. Jones,) third. Industry, 101; False Ahrens, 105, and Wist, 98, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Rear Guard, 8 to 5, 1 to 2, and out; Darkness, 25 to 1, 5 to 1, and 8 to 5; Lou Rhett, 6 to 5, 1 to 4, and out; Industry, 20 to 1; False Ahrens, 7 to 1; Wist, 15 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:55.

Gray Eagle, 109 pounds, (J. Weber,) won by a length; Tringle, 100, (N. Hill,) second by half a length; Key West, 107, (F. Doane,) third. Fleurette, 10[illegible]; Zingara, 100, and Krikina, 100, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Gray Eagle, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Tringle, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Key West, 3 to 1, even money, and 3 to 5; Fleurette, 2 to 1; Zingara, 20 to 1; Krikina, 40 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

Remorse, 99 pounds, (Brooks,) won by three lengths; Luray, 95, (E. Tribe,) second by two lengths; Climax, 89, (Griffin,) third. Merry Duke, 102; Harry Alonzo, 100; Billy S., 91, and Kern, 104, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Remorse, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Luray, 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 2; Climax, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3; Merry Duke, 15 to 1; Harry Alonzo, 25 to 1; Billy S., 4 to 1; Kern, 50 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:31.

Adjourn, 103 pounds, (Morris,) won by a head; Osric, 98, (H. Jones,) second by a length; Malena, 96, (N. Hill,) third. Coal Mine, 104; Blackthorn, 108; Early Dawn, 101; Guinare colt, 101; Plaintiff, 102, and Avery, 101, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Adjourn, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5; Osric, 4 to 5 and out; Malena, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Coal Mine, 30 to 1; Blackthorn, 20 to 1; Early Dawn, 8 to 1; Guinare colt, 30 to 1; Plaintiff, 15 to 1; Avery, 30 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Nockbarren, 116 pounds; Foxford, 114; Lorimer, 110; Bon Voyage, 108; Lost Star, 107; McCormack, Leather Stocking, and Emblem, 106 each; Marshall, 105; Blacklock, 103; Miss Aggie, 101; Marcelina and Skadi, 100 each; Cœur de Lion, 99; Tommy Dixon, 96.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. War Lord and Briar gelding, 107 pounds each; Achsah colt and Watch Charm, 106 each; Mamie R. and Florinda, 105 each; Stillbrook and Carrie H., 103 each; Retreat, 102; Romeo, 98; Blossom, 97; Eulalie and Chamunka, 93 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a half. King Crab, 115 pounds; Blizzard and Dickerson, 110 each; Brooklyn, 108; Lucky Clover, 105; King Leo, 95.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Larghetto, 92 pounds; Key West and Eclipse, 90 each; Speculation, 85; Copyright, 82; Bess Macduff, 70.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Clement, 112 pounds; Gray Eagle, 109; Noonday, 107; Little Phil, 105; St. Patrick and Berwyn, 103 each; Charlie Wilson, Oxford, and Cheddar, 102 each; Japonica, 100; Kentucky Lady, 98; Zingara, 97; Uproar colt, 95; Our Maggie, 92; Nellie B., 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Coal Mine, 112 pounds; Chickering, 109; Hazel and Water Witch, 107 each; Willie McAuliffe, Comprador, Oaklawn, Billy Gwin, Tobasco, and Unicorn, 105 each; Hopeful, Lawrence, and Upstart, 102 each; Mamie Kelly, 100.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Notes from the Carriage Room, Breeding Farm, and Race Track.

Hal Pointer's victory over Flying Jib in straight heats at Rochester is occasioning considerable speculation among lovers of the pacer as to the probability of the recurrence of the splint which threw him out of training last year when he almost had the championship in his grasp. It was reported in the Spring that Flying Jib was entirely recovered from the splint, and besides had lost a great deal of that rolling motion so prevalent among pacers. All pacers roll more or less, as the centre of gravity is shifted from side to side as each pair of legs are alternately lifted, but while some have hardly a perceptible roll, others rock like a ship in a gale.

Lady Russell, sister of Maud S. and dam of Expedition, 2:19½, has a black filly foal by Velocidad. Lady Russell has been bred to Kremlin, 2:07¾. Another sister of Maud S., named Russella, and owned, as is the great mare, by Mr. Robert Bonner, has been sent to the Allen Farm to be bred to Launcelot.

One of the places in the city where almost every kind of light carriage can be purchased at very low prices is Charles Grube's, 366 Canal Street. He has in his large warerooms buggies from $35 upward, and jumpseats, runabouts, buckboards, surreys, spindles, and depot wagons in all sizes, weights, and colors. As the carriages are all made from good materials, bargains can now be secured.

The entries for the purses of the Bartholomew County Trotting Association, to be held on the excellent mile track at Columbus, Ind., are well filled. Some of the best of the Eastern fliers will be there, as this is a connecting link, so to speak, between Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis.

Kentucky Union, 2:18½, it is feared is laid up for the entire season. While playing in her stall the other day she accidentally sprained the tendon and pastern of her fore leg, and it is not likely that she will stand further training.

Mr. W. Showalter, who resides on the farm formerly owned by A. Keene Richards at Georgetown, Ky., writes to a friend: "I find that War Dance lies buried down in the woods on this place. His grave was marked with four posts, but the posts have disappeared. Imported Glencoe is buried in a field across the pike which was formerly used by Mr. Richards as a training place. Nothing marks the grave of Glencoe, and I doubt very much if any one can point to the spot where the bodies of either Glencoe or War Dance repose." It is truly a pity that such should be the case, as there are no larger creditors in the gift of their blood to our winning thoroughbreds than these same two stallions.

Herr B. G. von Oettingen, who is commissioned by the German Government to make a study of our methods of breeding, feeding and training horses, paid a long visit to the warerooms of the Whitman Saddle Company, 118 Chambers Street, and after an exhaustive study of its cavalry saddle said that it was one of the best he had ever seen. From remarks made it is more than likely that the "Whitman" saddle will be tried in the German cavalry. This company makes everything pertaining to equestrian outfits.

It is very gratifying intelligence to learn that Mrs. Leland Stanford will continue the breeding department of Palo Alto, but, of course, not on so large a scale as during the life of the Governor.

In the fight for race records between the get of Allerton and Axtell, the get of the latter seems so far to be ahead. Falta, the oldest of Allerton's get, was a hot favorite at Terre Haute, but was beaten out by Axenite, by Axtell, out of Seldom, by Durango, in 2:21, the fastest two-year-old mile of the season.

The bay mare Little Maud, 2:26¼, by Patchen, recently broke her leg and had to be killed.

The old gray pacer Aral, 2:25½, by Grey Eagle, is now being used as a road horse by W. S. Hall of Keene, N. H.

The imported Orloff trotting stallion Wzmakh entered the 2:30 list a few days ago by a good margin, trotting a full mile easily in 2:27¾. He is owned by Jacob Heyl of Milwaukee, Wis.

There is an elegant display of carriages of all the fashionable styles on exhibition in the large warerooms of W. B. Pond & Co., Fifty-first Street and Broadway. One of the very taking traps is a dos-a-dos done in black, with light-blue posts and lines, upholstered in a handsome steel-gray cord. The cabriolets and spider phaetons displayed by this firm are especially graceful and attractive.

Though eighteen years old, Maud S. (2:08¾) is still a six-year-old in appearance and ability to cover ground in her old graceful action.

The pacer Haviland, 2:27¼, has been added to the stable of Monroe Salisbury.

Thompson's Remarkable Score.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 18.—The Hollywood Grand National Handicap Live-Pigeon Match was shot here to-day. The shoot was at fifty birds each man, ties at ten birds, twenty-eight yards boundary, thirty rise, use of both barrels permitted. The entrance fee was $100.

S. Thompson of Philadelphia won first money (70 per cent.) by killing forty-eight birds. Fred Hoey got second money (20 per cent.) for forty-five killed, and Capt. Money and J. S. Page divided third money, (10 per cent.) They killed forty-two birds each.

Thompson made the remarkable score of killing twenty-eight birds straight. He missed his twenty-ninth and then his thirty-fifth, finishing his string of fifty.

KNECHT IS CROQUET CHAMPION.

The Seventeen-Year-Old Lad Victorious Over Veteran Players.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 18.—"Willie" Knecht, the boy player, won the championship to-night in the national croquet tournament. At the close of the day's games he and the Rev. Philip Germond of New-York were tied for first place, each having won six and lost two games. Three games to play off the tie were arranged, the winner of two to be champion and hold the beautiful gold prize of the association. The first game Knecht won in twenty-seven minutes, and the only wickets his antagonist made were two that Willie jokingly sent his ball through.

"Willie" Knecht, the seventeen-year-old boy player, is the son of Dr. C. Knecht of Matawan, N. J., and before coming to the tournament was hardly in practice, having spent his Summer on his bicycle, with which he has covered 2,500 miles. He is a student in the Matawan Military Institute, and last year held the rank of Second Lieutenant. Next term he will enter school again as Captain or Major.

Three years ago young Knecht came to the croquet meet an unknown player and entered the third division. He defeated every other player in his class, captured the first prize, and was promoted to second division. Here he repeated his successes by winning from all of his nine opponents and bearing off a gold badge. Another promotion has placed him among the veteran players, and champions have fallen before him.

The leader in the second division is D. D. Butler of Middletown, and Crawford has won first prize in the third division, defeating his ten antagonists. To-day W. H. Apgar of Trenton arrived on the grounds and was cordially welcomed by the players. He has been deprived of entering the tournament by the famous Shann trial, in which he opened the case for the State. Other arrivals were Joseph R. Palmer, New-Brunswick, N. J.; F. C. Perry, Newton; Charles Chamberlin of Hartford, and C. B. Foote from New-Haven, who is getting points preparatory to establishing a club in that city.

Greenslit of Philadelphia defeated Bishop of Norwich. The Nutmeg State player lost the game after he was well on toward victory by failing to force his ball through the wicket when in perfect position.

Summaries:

First Division—Philip Germond, New-York, won 6, lost 2; W. Knecht, Matawan, N. J., won 6, lost 2; George W. Johnson, Philadelphia, won 5, lost 3; Gus Maurer, Keyport, N. J., won 4, lost 4; A. W. Dickey, Norwich, won 3, lost 4; Charles Jacobus, Springfield, won 4, lost 3; Charles Greenslit, Philadelphia, won 3, lost 5; G. C. Strong, New-London, won 2, lost 5; N. L. Bishop, Norwich, won 1, lost 7.

Second Division—D. D. Butler, Middletown, won 6, lost 1; E. C. Butler, Middletown, won 6, lost 2; E. Strong, Washington, won 6, lost 3; E. M. Baldwin, Danbury, won 5, lost 3; Frank Sisson, New-London, won 6, lost 3; G. W. Mansfield, Asbury Grove, Mass., won 4, lost 5; H. G. Fay, New-York, won 4, lost 4; B. R. Veasey, Wilmington, won 3, lost 6; J. M. Brewer, Norwich, won 1, lost 6; J. D. Chalfant, Wilmington, won 1, lost 8.

Third Division.—H. T. Crawford, Asbury Grove, Mass., won 10, lost 0; Samuel Durley, New-London, won 5, lost 1; Charles Jobes, Leominster, Mass., won 7, lost 1; Edward B. Smith, Middletown, won 5, lost 3; N. M. Davenport, Northampton, Mass., won 5, lost 3; A. E. Adamson, Philadelphia, won 4, lost 5; C. Knecht, Matawan, N. J., won 1, lost 1; Walter C. Cady, New-London, won 5, lost 3; F. S. Farnsworth, Leominster, Mass., won 4, lost 6; E. S. Barrett, Northampton, Mass., won 2, lost 8; J. B. Wickman, Wilmington, won 2, lost 8; William Holden, Leominster, Mass., won 0, lost 9.

The games yet unfinished will be completed to-morrow morning.

UNION GUN CLUB VICTORIOUS.

The New-Jersey Shooters Win the Team Race at Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 18.—A four hours' rain last evening cooled and cleared the air, so that the shooting at the closing of the three days' tournament of the Inter-State Manufacturers and Dealers' Association here was more comfortable than on the two previous days. The attendance was about the same throughout the tournament and the shooting up to the average.

In the seventy-five target contest "Jim Crow" of Pittsburg won first money with 57 breaks, Ward of Baltimore getting second on 56, Howell and Stokes dividing third on 55 each, and Money of New-Jersey being fourth with 54. In the three-men team race which ran three days, each team shooting at 180 targets, first honors went as usual to the team representing the Union Gun Club of New-Jersey on 135 breaks. The Charlotte team was second with 129 and Greensborough third with 123.

The three-day averages were won as follows: Money, New-Jersey, first, 79 per cent.; Todd, Charlotte, second, 78.33; Jim Crow, Pittsburg, third, 75.50; Mitchell, Virginia, fourth, 71; Anthony, Charlotte, and Hoffman, New-Jersey, fifth, 70 each. High average to-day was 78 per cent., made by Todd, Money scoring 76. All the Northern shooters left for home to-night.

The principal winners of the day were as below:

No. 1, at 15 Singles.—Mitchell, 13; Wagner, 13; Fonda, 12; Jordan, 11; Stokes, 11.

No. 2, same.—Jordan, 14; Jim Crow, 12; Money, 12; Stokes, 12; Dodge, 12; Thomas, 11; Justice, 11; Hoffman, 11; Anthony, 11; Todd, 11.

No. 3, same.—Money, Anthony, and Stokes, 14 each; Gilmer, 13; Todd and Jim Crow, 12 each.

No. 4, same.—Dodge, Todd, and Jim Crow, 13 each; Mitchell, Money, Daniel, Stokes, and Justice, 12 each; Anthony, Wagner, Hoffman, and Ward, 11 each.

No. 5, Final Third of 75-Target Race.—Money, 21; Todd, 20; Mitchell, 21; Jim Crow, 19; Dodge, 19; Stokes, 19; Morfey, 19; Osborne, 18; Justice, 18; Wagner, 18; Carson, 18.

No. 6, at 20 Targets.—Todd, 19; Gilmer, 18; Money, Stokes, and Thomas, 17 each.

No. 7, Last Third of Three-Men Team Race.—New-Jersey Team—Money, 15; Morfey, 13; Hoffman, 16; total, 44. Charlotte Team—Todd, 17; Anthony, 14; Justice, 14; total, 45. Greensborough Team—Jordan, 14; Gilmer, 16; Joyce, 9; total, 39.

No. 8, at 20 Targets.—Osborne, 18; Todd, 17; Stokes, 16; Dodge, 16; Jim Crow, 15; Jordan, 15; Hoffman, 15.

ANOTHER RACE FOR HEDLEY.

He Wins the International Senior Singles at the Columbian Regatta.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 18.—The attendance upon the Columbian regatta to-day was better than on any of the preceding days. The weather was lovely and the lake in fine condition. The senior single international was Hedley's race from the beginning, but it was, nevertheless, a spirited contest. His work of yesterday had not affected his fine form, and his strong, sweeping stroke told effectively.

In the senior pair, Internationals, at the turn the Catlin's got their bow in the rudder of the Dubuque's boat and when the latter pulled off they carried away a piece of the Catlin's shell. Then the Iroquois ran into the Catlin's bow and they seemed unable to free themselves for a few moments. Meanwhile the Dubuque's were rowing for home. The Catlin's stopped working, their boat filled with water and sank. The men were taken out of the lake by the crew of a launch. The Iroquois were following the Dubuque's in good style after making the turn, but the got demoralized and quit rowing 100 yards from the finish.

The senior four internationals was a fine race, all the crews doing their best and keeping a steady forty-stroke. It was a close race to the quarter mile, which was passed in the following order: Argonauts, Delawares, Minnesotas, and Dons. The Argonauts did splendid work from this point to the finish, rowing with a stroke which carried them past the flag one length in advance of the Delawares.

An eight-oared match between the Universities and Pullmans was among the best events of the afternoon. Both crews were in good form. While the Pullmans did excellent work, the Universities, though selected in a hurry, beat them by two lengths in 5:30¾.

Summaries:

Junior Pair, Chicago Navy Only, Three-quarters of a Mile and Turn.—Iroquois first; time, 11:04½; Catlins second; time, 12:04.

Senior Singles, International.—Three-quarters of a mile and turn. Ed Hedley first; time, 9:55; E. A. Thompson second; W. S. McDowell third.

Senior Doubles, International, Three-quarters of a Mile and Turn.—Stars of Buffalo, R. Curran and John Gray first; time, 10:20½; Argonauts of Toronto, R. G. Muntz and G. H. Muntz second; time, 10:24.

Senior Pair, International, Three-quarters of a Mile and Turn.—Dubuques first; time, 11:07; Catlins capsized; Iroquois did not finish.

Swimming, 100 Yards, Central Division AAU Championship.—H. Grasser, Otter Swimming Club, first; time, 2:25; W. R. Pearson second; Charles Eichin third.

Four-oared Gig, Chicago Navy, Three-quarters of a Mile and Turn.—Delawares, first; time, 10:23; Evanstons, second.

Senior Four, International, Three-quarters of a Mile and Turn.—Argonauts, first; time, 8:52; Delawares, second; Minnesotas, third.

Eight-oared Match between All-Universities and Pullman, One Mile.—University, first; time, 5:50¾; Pullman crew, second.

Upset Canoe, International.—J. H. Stauff of the Delawares paddled over the course.

Water Polo.—Chicago Athletic Association Team No. 1, Cronin, Captain, won first and third goals; Team No. 2, Harding, Captain, beaten.

Johnson Breaks a Bicycle Record.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 18.—J. S. Johnson knocked fifteen and a quarter seconds off the three-mile bicycle record on the Minnehaha track to-day, making the distance in 7:15¾, against 7:31 made by Waller at Indianapolis July 5, 1892. Zimmerman, Taylor, Bliss, and Lumsden will be present at to-morrow's races.

Summaries:

Mile, 2:35 Class.—W. A. Rhodes, Chicago, won; H. R. Steenson, New-Jersey, second; B. B. Bird, St. Paul, third. Time—3:00.

One Mile, Boys Under 16, Handicap.—J. B. Harper, (400 yards,) won; B. Bridgman, scratch, second; Gus Madison, third. Time—2:29.

Half Mile, Open.—H. P. Davidson, Minneapolis, won; W. A. Rhodes, second; B. B. Bird, third. Time—1:13.

Three-mile Handicap.—J. S. Johnson, scratch, won; H. R. Steenson, (200 yards,) second; B. B. Bird, (250 yards,) third. Time—7:15¾.

Ten-mile Team Race, Minneapolis vs. St. Paul.—J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, won; Colie Bell, Minneapolis, second; A. T. Biggs, St. Paul, third. Time—28:29 1-5.

Plainfield Cyclers' Road Race.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Plainfield Lyceum Cyclers' twenty-five-mile road race takes place to-morrow afternoon over the Fanwood-Scotch Plains course. The start will be made at 2 o'clock. The course is in excellent condition and fast time will no doubt be made.

The entries are as follows: Charles Coffin, R. C. A.; James Williams, U. L. W.; George Coffin, O. A. C.; W. E. Rink, N. Y. V. W.; A. S. Swarthout, N. W.; Charles Vandeventer, E. W.; Joseph Bowden, C. Perkins, N. V. T. W.; G. B. M. Schurtz, N. V. T. W.; Charles L. Flack, E. O. C.; R. H. Totten, Isaac Line, J. N. Barber, S. C. Crane, P. H. S. A. C.; J. J. Lynch, J. J. Curren, T. J. Burns, Orin C. Nichols, P. L. C.; Otto Naar, William Nicholson, E. A. Barton, I. J. Jones, and W. J. Theirs.

The following will be the officials: Referee—J. J. Hibbitts; Judges—Dr. D. C. Adams, Tunis J. Carey, and W. H. Forrister; Timekeepers—Charles Vail, Caleb Dickinson, and Benjamin J. La Vere; Scorers—Walter Dobbins, Charles Greer, and H. S. Thomas; Clerk of Course—John Trainor; Starter—William L. Kiely.

There are three medals and thirty other prizes to be contested for.

Bicycle Road Runs To-Morrow.

—Manhattan Bicycle Club to Bath Beach, L. I. Start from clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-eighth Street, at 9 A. M.

—East Orange Cyclers to Pompton Lake, N. J. Start from clubhouse, East Orange, N. J., at 9:30 A. M.

—New-York Tourist Wheelmen to Freeport, L. I. Start from Durland's, Eighth Avenue and Boulevard, at 9 A. M.

—Bedford Cycle Club to Bayside, L. I. Start from clubhouse, 930 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—Columbia Cycle Club to Englewood, N. J. Start from Durland's, Eighth Avenue and Boulevard, at 9 A. M.

—Brooklyn Cycle Club to Flushing, Bath Beach, and Fort Hamilton, L. I. Start from clubhouse, 62 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—Kings County Wheelmen to Branchport, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 1,255 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—Literary Cycle Club to Coney Island, L. I. Start from clubhouse, 126 Second Avenue, at 9:30 A. M.

—Gramercy Wheelmen to Long Branch, N. J. Start from clubhouse, 23 St. Mark's Place, at 6 A. M.

—Greenwich Wheelmen to Coney Island, L. I. Start from clubhouse, 509 Hudson Street, at 10 A. M.

—Cycling Section of Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association to Montclair and Paterson. Start from Brooklyn end of bridge at 9 A. M.

—Homestead Wheelmen to Coney Island. Start from clubhouse, 49 Second Street, at 9 A. M.

—Union County Roadsters to Glen Island, N. Y.

—Elsinore Wheelmen to Paterson, N. J.

—Montclair (N. J.) Wheelmen to Morristown. Start at 10:30 A. M.

Among the Wheelmen.

—A Toledo (Ohio) wheelman, who was arrested and fined for riding on the sidewalk, watched the policeman who had arrested him until he saw him enter a saloon. As the rules of the Police Board in Toledo forbid that, and are strictly enforced, the wheelman turned in an alarm for the patrol wagon, and when it arrived directed the Sergeant to the saloon. The policeman was caught in the act, stripped of his badge and club, and hauled off to the police headquarters, where he subsequently received his discharge. The wheelman's revenge was complete.

—The Rope Club of Chicago, a wheelmen's club which was specially organized for the benefit of the visitors to the recent national meet in that city, initiated 2,000 members in about a week. A heavy knotted rope played a prominent part in the initiation, and the whole ceremony was calculated to give the candidate a vivid reminder of childhood days. He was then decorated with a rope badge and admitted to membership. Few of the visiting members escaped it.

—The Montclair Wheelmen have arranged the following schedule of club runs for the near future: Sunday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 A. M., to Morristown; Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 7:30 P. M., to Passaic; Saturday, Aug. 26, at 1:30 P. M., to Waverly to attend the Riverside Athletic Club races; Sunday, Aug. 27, at 9 A. M., to Mount Tabor, to attend camp meeting; Tuesday, Aug. 29, at 7:30 P. M., to Elizabeth; Thursday, Aug. 31, to Orange.

—At Summit, N. J., the town authorities have recently passed an ordinance compelling all bicycle riders to sound a whistle or bell when approaching crossings or when at a distance of fifty feet from other vehicles or pedestrians. A fine of $10 for each offense is the penalty for omission to live up to the provisions of the act.

—Wheelmen who take their wheels abroad with them have to pay $10 duty, and a tax of $2 if they take them into France, but it is said by those who have tried it that the pleasure of riding over the magnificent French highways is well worth the amount of the tax.

—The New-York Wheelmen have added twenty new members to their list since taking possession of their new quarters at West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Lenox Avenue, and they expect to double that number before the end of the season.

—The city authorities of Fitchburg, Mass., passed an ordinance requiring wheelmen to carry lamps on their machines, but did not specify how they were to be carried, so a majority of the riders hitched them on behind. They are also using bells of all sizes and kinds.

—Jaap Eden, a well-known Dutch skater, is going to follow Johnson's example and seek honors in cycling also. He competed for the first time at Arnheim last month and won the wheeling championship of Holland, beating some very good men.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club will have a club run to Elizabeth to-day, where it will hold its final races for the Prial Cup. The members will leave the clubhouse, Broadway and West Fifty-seventh Street, at 2:15 P. M. The races will be called at 5 P. M.

—An English lady, who holds the record for long-distance riding by women, rode from Hitchin to Lincoln, a distance of 100 miles, in a little more than seven hours, an average speed of fourteen miles an hour.

—Wheelmen in Baltimore and St. Louis have recently defeated candidates for local offices who were unfavorably disposed toward them, and have elected opposition candidates who are in sympathy with them.

—Miss Margaret Kirkwood of Boston made her twelfth century run a few days ago from Maplewood, Mass., to Hampton, N. H. The riding time was 9 hours 5 minutes. A younger sister accompanied her.

—Will H. Peltier of Rome, Ind., rode over a big black snake a few days ago which became entangled in his rear wheel and nearly caused an accident. It finally dropped out, cut into several pieces.

—Samuel Levy of the Greenwich Wheelmen has entered in the one-mile novice, half-mile handicap, and one-mile handicap races at the Riverside Athletic Club Cyclers' races next Saturday.

—Among the theatrical men who ride wheels are W. F. Conor of the "Trip to Chinatown" company, Tim Murphy who plays in "A Texas Steer," J. A. Walter and Harrison Gray Fiske.

—The Lafayette Wheelmen elected eight new members at their last meeting, and will take in the same number at their next meeting, after which their initiation fee will be raised $2.

—The Cleveland (Ohio) Wheel Club will hold its annual races on Aug. 29 and 30. The prizes given will amount in value to $5,000, and the programme will include racing by electric light.

—The Rovers' Bicycle Club of New-Haven recently held a lantern parade in which 150 wheelmen took part. Several of the riders masqueraded in very original costumes.

—M. A. Holbein and Arthur Brown of Luton, England, have at last made the long-expected record of 200 miles on the road in 12 hours. They did it on a tandem machine.

—The young women of Reno, Nev., are becoming such expert bicycle riders that they may often be seen reading letters or newspapers while riding.

—Capt. Kortzendorfer of the Amsterdam Wheelmen was the winner of the impromptu bicycle race at the Foresters' games at Lion Park last Tuesday.

—A young woman of Springfield, Mass., while riding from that place to Chicopee, collided with a team and received a broken collarbone.

—The Boston Bicycle Club will repeat the "Wheel Around the Hub" on Sept. 15, 16, and 17. The route will be announced later.

—The Plainfield Lyceum Wheelmen will have a twenty-five-mile road race to-day over the Fanwood-Scotch Plains course.

—Zimmerman has now been beaten by Sanger, Windle, Taylor, and Tyler, and has in turn beaten each of them.

—The East Orange Cyclers will have a club run this afternoon to Short Hill, N. J., starting at 3 P. M.

—The Savannah, Ga., wheelmen have a new clubhouse, which is described as the finest in that city.

—The Berkshire County Wheelmen will hold a race meet at Pittsfield, Mass., on Sept. 2.

—F. Dinkle has been elected Captain of the Tarrytown Cycling Association.

—Russia has two bicycle stores, one in St. Petersburg and one in Moscow.

Talk on the Tennis Courts.

There is not much use in trying to discount the future in lawn tennis, as Carroll and Jenks of the Staten Island Cricket Club discovered last Thursday. They were in the semi-finals, and, if victorious, would have played Cater and Maxwell for first prize. Cater being anxious to finish up the tournament before going on his vacation, Carroll and Jenks proposed to play off the finals provisionally, as they were sure of beating their opponents. They did so, and Cater and Maxwell won after a long struggle. Of course, the match was null and void unless Carroll and Jenks carried out their contract by doing up the youngsters, Lawrence and Von Bermuth. The latter spoiled the elaborate arrangement by soundly thrashing Carroll and Jenks, and now the finals will have to be played over again.

The Fall handicap tournaments will be in full swing in a week or two, and the scorers will once more have agonizing struggles with the so-called "quarter-fifteen system" of handicapping. The usual ludicrous mistakes will occur. In the Knickerbocker tournament last July, Lorraine Wyeth, who was on the one-quarter fifteen mark, was drawn against "Rob" Colwell, the Brooklyn player, who was owing half-fifteen. Of course Wyeth should have been advanced to scratch and his opponent should have owed him quarter-fifteen. But the scorer's mind became unhinged by a long study of the table of odds, and he made Wyeth give the odds instead of receiving them. The boy from the Lenox Club downed his opponent, however, and no damage was done.

Mindil and Miller, who claim the Prospect Park championship in doubles, are contemplating an invasion of Central Park. They may possibly compete in the coming Park championships and try their skill against Fischer and Branns and the famous "Two Jerseys."

William Cunningham, the Fifth Avenue Club's star player, is making great havoc among the Nyack tennis players. His habit of winding his right shoulder thrice about his neck before serving the ball strikes the up-river players with awe.

John Hobart of the New-York Tennis Club was frequently taken for his more famous younger brother during the Nyack tournament. He managed to keep up the delusion for some time by threatening with instant death any member of the New-York delegation who did not call him Clarence when within earshot of the Nyack girls.

There is a great deal of speculation just now as to the probability of a meeting between Miss Cahill and Miss Terry, who won the championship this year by default. They may meet at the tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club this Fall. If Miss Roosevelt, the Kings County, and the Englewood players should enter there will be some tennis worth seeing. Should the champion and the ex-champion meet it would be odds-on in favor of the latter. Miss Terry had a narrow escape from Miss Moore, and the latter is nowhere near a match for the experienced New-York player.

Louis De Bost Wins at Staten Island.

The Staten Island Cricket Club completed its handicap tennis tournament yesterday afternoon, when the final round between Louis De Bost and C. M. Pierson was played off. Friday being ladies' day at the club, quite a number of young women were present upon the lawn to watch the play, and their appearance lent quite a society character to the scene.

Pierson, who is rated as one of the most careful players in the club, put up his characteristic steady game, but seemed unable to cover his alleys. De Bost played a very clever back-court game, but was slow in coming up to the net. Later he put more snap into his work, and on this point, more than anything else, won the match. The first prize is anything he may choose to the value of $25. Pierson will receive a handsome set of cuff buttons, with the club's flag represented in the centre, surrounded by a filigree of gold.

The consolations are still unfinished, and as the players are very slow in getting together, it is doubtful whether they will be completed before Fall.

Following is the summary:

Final Round—Louis De Bost defeated C. M. Pierson, (owe 15.1,) 7—5, 9—11, 6—4, 6—3.

CHACE DEFEATS LARNED.

The Cornell Man Played Poorly in the Last Sets at Narragansett.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Aug. 18.—Malcolm Chace won the Pier tennis tournament here this morning, defeating W. A. Larned of Cornell in the final round by three sets to two. Before the contest the betting men were chary of giving odds either way, showing how evenly matched the rival cracks were considered to be. Larned's great victory over Hobart at Southampton was fresh in mind, but Chace had done equally good work at the Essex County Club tournament, so that the prophets were at a loss to decide which would prove the better of the two.

Chace won the match on its merits, outplaying Larned at all points in the last two sets. The real struggle was in the opening sets, Chace taking the first, 6—4, but the scorer credited him with one less point than his opponent, Chace winning 27 and Larned 28.

The two are both good net players and strong in back-hand strokes. Chace did some very pretty playing down the side lines, Larned showing up strongly at forehand drives. The second set went to Larned, Chace being slightly nervous and driving balls into the net. Larned continued his clever work, and took the deciding set at 8—6. Larned's strokes were strong, and he appeared ready for a winning finish. After a short rest the two resumed play, but Larned had evidently done his best work, for Chace had no trouble in tieing the sets and then taking the match, 6—4, 3—6, 6—8, 6—1, 6—0.

In the afternoon Chace and Hovey won from Hobart and Wrenn in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1. The latter team was in poor form, Chace and Hovey having everything their own way. They will play the Hall brothers to-morrow morning. This match has been made necessary because of the decision by the committee to resume the original plan. Larned and Campbell have defaulted, which leaves but three teams still in the race. If Hovey and Chace win to-morrow, that will end the doubles, but a victory for the Halls would necessitate another round.

The summaries follow:

Men's Singles.—Final Round—Malcolm Chace defeated W. A. Larned 6—4, 3—6, 6—8, 6—1, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—F. H. Hovey and Malcolm Chace defeated Clarence Hobart and R. D. Wren 6—3, 6—3.

UNDER THE POINT SYSTEM.

The Jersey City Tennis Club Handicap Tournament.

The Jersey City Tennis Club handicap tennis tournament has been finished up to the final round, C. Harmstad (five) and A. J. Post (minus seven) being the two left to contest first place. The tournament is conducted on the point system. The rules under this method are: First, the player first serving shall serve six successive times, and then his opponent shall serve six successive times, and so on alternately, the service always changing after any one player has served six times consecutively, (one good service or one fault and one good service or two faults count as one service;) secondly, players shall change courts after the first, third, fifth, and every alternate series of services shall have been completed. Each six successive services constitute one series of services. Should the score reach 71 all, play is continued until one of the contestants has a majority of 2 points. No match can be won by a less majority than 2 points.

The summaries follow:

First Round.—G. A. Toffey (ten) defeated F. E. Ferris, (minus thirteen,) 51—60, (defaulted.) C. Harmstad (five) defeated R. C. Barnham (twenty-five) by default. L. H. Ferris (five) defeated P. S. McLaughlin, (fifteen,) 72—62. W. E. S. Strong (minus three) defeated G. W. Limbeek, (twenty-five,) 72—64. C. A. Woolsey (eighteen) defeated J. B. Klump, (twenty,) 72—62. W. C. Morris (eighteen) defeated C. Badman, (twenty-five,) 72—62. A. J. Post (minus seven) defeated E. C. Watson, (eighteen,) 72—61. H. H. Adams (ten) defeated W. B. Moore, (ten,) 72—70.

Second Round.—C. Harmstad (five) defeated G. A. Toffey, (ten,) 75—73. W. E. S. Strong (minus three) defeated L. H. Ferris, (five,) 72—69. C. A. Woolsey (ten) defeated W. C. Morris, (eighteen,) 72—51. A. J. Post (minus seven) defeated H. H. Adams, (ten,) 72—58.

Semi-final Round.—C. Harmstad (five) defeated W. E. S. Strong, (minus three,) 72—58. A. J. Post (minus seven) defeated C. A. Woolsey, (eighteen,) 72—55.

Drawings for the National Tourney.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The entries and drawings for the annual tournament of the National Tennis Association, to be held on the Casino grounds next week, were announced this afternoon. There are sixty-seven entries, falling only three below the unprecedented record of last year, when an even seventy were on the list. The drawings are as follows:

Preliminary Round.—Duncan Candler vs. E. Hewitt, T. A. Fowler vs. John Howland, E. T. Hewins vs. T. S. Morris.

First Round.—O. E. Sands vs. A. W. Post, S. V. R. Thayer vs. G. T. Warren, H. M. Billings vs. Malcolm Chace, C. H. Farnham vs. A. P. Simmonds, W. H. Lord vs. J. S. Clarke, J. C. Davidson vs. H. S. Russell, A. E. Foote vs. H. H. Piggott, H. Clews, Jr., vs. F. H. Hovey, H. B. Cleveland vs. E. H. Hall, R. O. Thomas vs. J. A. Shaw, Jr., W. W. Reese vs. R. D. Wrenn, H. A. Dickey vs. P. T. Wright, C. M. Bunting vs. J. F. Talmage, Jr., S. D. Reed vs. E. E. Rushmore, S. L. Smith vs. W. S. Parker, winner of the Candler-Hewitt match vs. winner of Fowler-Howland match, winner of Hewins-Morris match vs. Richard Stevens, G. P. Dodge vs. Clarence Hobart, Deane Miller vs. V. G. Hall, M. Bruce vs. S. T. Rice, A. Wilkie vs. F. K. Ward, A. T. Willing vs. C. R. Budlong, E. A. Thompson vs. M. A. Angelasto, G. S. Bryan vs. H. B. Barton, G. P. Herrick vs. A. R. Emmons, P. Frazer vs. Robertson, O. M. Bostwick vs. G. S. Ketzel, M. R. Wright vs. W. P. Knapp, K. S. Green vs. W. A. Larned, Alfred Codman vs. H. Bruce, William Ames vs. M. R. Angelasto, F. S. Donohue vs. F. Whitall.

News of the Oarsmen.

—The Northeastern Pennsylvania regatta on Lake Ariel, near Scranton, next Saturday, Aug. 26, promises to be one of the most successful of the year. The entries already received assure the presence of oarsmen representing the Quaker City and Pennsylvania Barge Clubs, the Tritons, Atalantas, Passaics, and Institutes of Newark, the Varunas from Brooklyn, the Stars of Plymouth, Penn., and the Monockonocks of Port Blanchard, Penn., who a few years ago created a sensation by their work on the Passaic. The Scranton Press Club, which has arranged this regatta, has every detail perfected for a pleasant time for the oarsmen. M. E. Sanders, the President of the club, will be at the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., to-morrow morning, and will remain in the neighborhood until Monday evening, so as to visit all the clubs on the Passaic and Harlem Rivers. Transportation for the visiting crews and their friends from the vicinity of New-York will most probably be over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, that road being the most direct route to Scranton and the most convenient to meet the arrangements made by the Press Club for the reception of its visitors. Entries close Monday, Aug. 21, and should be addressed to M. E. Sanders, President Press Club, Scranton, Penn.

—Upon request of the Eureka and Institute Boat Clubs of Newark, an intermediate eight-oared shell race has been added to the already lengthy programme of the Staten Island Athletic Club's Labor Day sports. It is also the intention of the Atalanta, Triton, and Staten Island Athletic Clubs to put crews in this event.

—Newark Bay Boat Club, the leading social and aquatic organization of Bayonne, N. J., will have its annual regatta this afternoon. There are to be sailing, rowing, canoe, and swimming races on Newark Bay. Enough entries have been made to insure excellent racing.

—A junior four-oared shell will be rowed by crews from the New-Jersey and Staten Island Athletic Clubs and the Arthur Kull Rowing Association this afternoon on the Kill Von Kull.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—"Tommy" Conneff is not all satisfied with the action taken by Champion Orton of Canada. After Conneff had defeated the latter in the two-mile match race at Boston on July 4, a return match was arranged, to come off at the games of the Boston Athletic Association on Aug. 20. A few days ago Conneff, who has been training faithfully for this contest, was notified that Orton would not be in condition for that match, but would enter in the mile race at the New-Jersey Athletic Club games on Labor Day. The local runner says it is absolutely impossible for him to meet Orton in that event, as he is under a guarantee to the New-Jersey Club that he will compete in the international four-mile race, in which he will meet Willie Day, who defeated him in the championship meeting last Fall. This four-mile race promises to be one of the most interesting long-distance runs ever held in this country, for, in addition to Conneff and Day, Hunter of New-Haven, Hollender of the Pastimes, Vogallus, and several other fast runners are entered.

—"Willie" Day, the champion five-mile runner of America, is training faithfully at Bergen Point for the four-mile scratch race that is to be held at the New-Jersey Athletic Club sports on Labor Day. Champion Day will get himself into the finest possible condition, for he will certainly have to be on edge if he desires to defeat "Tommy" Conneff. The popular little Irishman is running in great form and no doubt when these two fliers meet the record for four miles will be broken. Besides Conneff and Day, Champion Hunter of New-Haven has entered, and the Connecticut flier is fancied by a great many. The others who will compete are Ernie Hjertberg, the two-mile champion; Tommy Vogelus of Jersey City, and George Hollander of the Pastimes.

—When F. Rosengraves won the quarter-mile run at the St. George's Athletic Club games last Saturday, he was protested by H. A. E. Jaehne, the second man, on the ground of professionalism. Jaehne asserted that Rosengraves had been paid to run at the T. D. Sullivan and other picnic games. The St. George's Club withheld the medals pending the proofs of the charges, which Jaehne agreed to lay before the club on Friday night. The New-Jersey Athletic Club runner brought several witnesses last night to corroborate his charges, but Rosengraves did not appear. The St. George's Games Committee decided in Jaehne's favor and awarded him the gold medal, G. A. Chambers, New-Jersey Athletic Club, taking the silver, and L. Minicus, Pastime Athletic Club, the bronze medal.

—The Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has made arrangements with the West Shore Railroad Company to run a special train to Chicago for the World's Fair sports of the union. The special will leave the foot of Franklin Street, North River, at 10 A. M. and foot of West Forty-second Street at 10:25 A. M. on Monday, Sept. 11, arriving at Dearborn Street station, Chicago, early the following afternoon. The hotel arrangements in Chicago will be in charge of H. S. Cornish of the Chicago Athletic Association, 131 Michigan Avenue. Officials, athletes, and members of athletic clubs who propose making the trip should communicate with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, this city.

—At the Labor Day games of the Staten Island Athletic Club the two island baseball teams will play their final match of the Amateur League series, and the Staten Island Athletic Club and New-Jersey Athletic Club cricket elevens will meet on the grounds during the morning. There will be five horse races and high-jumping contests for both ponies and horses. The entries close on Aug. 23 with F. W. Janssen, 26 Church Street, New-York. All the prizes are being made by Robert Stoll, and the Apollo Band, consisting of seventy-five men, will furnish the music during the day. The games will be run off rain or shine.

—The entries for the New-Jersey games will close on Monday, Aug. 28, with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York. An invitation has been sent to Secretary George Beals of the New-England Association, and it is expected that all the New-England champions will compete at Bergen Point Labor Day.

—The officials of the New-Jersey Athletic Club will try hard to get George Orton, the one-mile champion, to start in the four-mile race on Labor Day at Bergen Point with Day and Conneff. He has entered for the one-mile race, and evidently does not relish the idea of meeting Day or Conneff.

CANADA'S DARK HORSE BEATEN.

Kenneth Cameron, Her One-Armed Canoeist, Beaten by the American Sailors.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION, CAMP KINGSTON, Canada, Aug. 18.—Canada's hopes have fallen. Her one-armed dark horse went down like chaff before the American racing fleet to-day. Unofficial races were sailed forenoon and afternoon, and the interest in each was the showing that Kenneth Cameron, the one-armed man from Kingston, Ontario, would make against the American fliers. The Canadian was beaten on all points of sailing by all the Yankee canoes.

New-York and Newark carried off the racing honors. F. C. Moore of the New-York Canoe Club showed the fleet the way around the triangle in the morning races. Both Moore and Paul Butler of the Vesper Canoe Club, Lowell, Mass., beat the crack St. Lawrence racing skiff La Volta with six men aboard. The skiff is better to windward than all the canoes except W. W. Howard's Aztec and F. C. Moore's Torment, both of the New-York Canoe Club.

In the afternoon race George P. Douglass's canoe Cricket of the Ianthe Canoe Club, Newark, N. J., got first place by superior windward work, beating David S. Goddard's canoe Bee and Howard Gray's canoe V. of the Vespers. The Aztec and the Torment had a pointing-up match, in which the Aztec won. The other canoes slid away off to leeward. The Aztec filled with water in each race through leaky bulkheads and gave it up. The Torment withdrew with her in the second race. The Aztec's owner will go to Kingston to-morrow to get the leaks stopped. It looks very much as though Moore would have things his own way in very light winds by reason of his greater spread of sail. With a smaller rig he has no advantage.

The racing will begin to-morrow, instead of Monday. To-morrow's races will be for Canadians only. Sparrow, Archibald, and one-armed Cameron will fight it out in the sailing. To-night it looks as though Archibald would be first, Sparrow second, and Cameron third.

John S. Muckleson of Kingston caught a twenty-two-pound muskallonge in sight of the camp to-day. This beats C. V. Schuyler of Brooklyn, and Canada smiles.

COBB AND TYERS'S BIG BATTING.

One-Sided Cricket Game Between Staten Island and Elizabeth Cricketers.

Against a very poor team, styling itself the Elizabeth Cricket Club, the New-Jersey Athletic Club has broken all records for the partnership of the first wicket. At Bergen Point, in this game, M. R. Cobb and Tyers, the club professional, resisted the attacks of the bowlers while they compiled 305 runs and neither batsman was then out. The cricket, however, was of a very poor description, and although both batsmen succeeded in passing the century, an inning of 50 against a team like Staten Island would have been more praiseworthy.

The score:

ELIZABETH.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J. Campbell c. and b. Cobb	0	b. Maxfield	6
J. Davis, c. Tyers, b. Cobb	7	c. Cooper, b. Gunn	7
H. Burke, b. Cobb	0	b. Maxfield	0
W. Brokenbrow, b. Tyers	4	c. Payne, b. Maxfield	3
J. Jones, b. Cobb	4	Not out	1
P. Lavin, b. Cobb	0	c. Gunn, b. Maxfield	0
C. Oldham, c. Maxfield, b. Tyers	1	c. Clarke, b. Gunn	2
F. Burke, c. Day, b. Cobb	0	c. Tyers, b. Maxfield	0
E. O'Neill, c. Payne, b. Tyers	0	b. Maxfield	0
J. Hammond, b. Cobb	0	b. Maxfield	2
M. Corcoran, not out	6	c. and b. Maxfield	0
Byes	5	Byes	9
		Leg byes	3
Total	27	Total	33

NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

M. R. Cobb, not out	126
Tyers, not out	170
F. G. Payne, T. G. Clarke, A. Gunn, H. Maxfield, C. H. Ellis, G. R. Cooper, C. Clarkman, E. O. Rockwood, W. D. Day,	did not bat.
Byes	4
Leg bye	1
Wides	3
No ball	1
Total	305

Paterson Juniors Win.

The junior members of the Paterson Cricket Club paid a visit to the juniors of the Staten Island Cricket Club yesterday at Livingston, and after an interesting exchange of hostilities they wound up a full two-innings game by claiming a victory by 22 runs.

To this result E. Tanner, F. Dooley, and G. Curley mainly contributed, the batting of the trio being worthy of the seniors, while F. Dooley's bowling proved unplayed by most of the Staten Island boys. For them, however, W. Creighton showed excellent form in both innings, and J. Allan contributed a well-played 20 in the second attempt.

The score:

PATERSON JUNIORS.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
S. R. Bliss, c. Creighton, b. Heineken	1	c. and b. Heineken	3
E. Tanner, c. Fiske, b. Heineken	17	b. Ogilby	8
F. Dooley, b. Heineken	5	b. Heineken	13
W. Close, st. Heineken, b. Ogilby	1	c. Brown, b. Ogilby	4
M. Smith, b. Ogilby	0	Not out	3
W. Striker, c. Shaw, b. Ogilby	0	c. Robinson, b. Ogilby	10
T. Feeder, c. Shaw, b. Ogilby	0	c. Roberts, b. Fiske	2
W. Bowman, c. Ogilby, b. Heineken	1	b. Heineken	1
C. Frost, b. Ogilby	0	Run out	7
G. Curley, run out	5	c. Roberts, b. Fiske	17
D. Wheaton, not out	2	c. Brown, b. Fisher	0
Byes	6	Byes	6
Leg byes	2	Leg byes	3
Total	40	Total	77

STATEN ISLAND JUNIORS.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J. Allan, c. Smith, b. Dooley	0	c. Smith, b. Bliss	20
J. Ogilby, c. Frost, b. Bliss	4	b. Feeder	5
J. Fiske, c. Smith, b. Dooley	4	c. Close, b. Dooley	0
W. Heineken, b. Bliss	4	c. Frost, b. Dooley	0
F. Roberts, b. Bliss	1	Run out	0
C. Brown, c. Feeder, b. Bliss	5	c. and b. Dooley	6
L. Heineken, c. Smith, b. Dooley	6	b. Dooley	1
B. Brown, not out	1	c. and b. Dooley	4
M. Shaw, c. Smith, b. Dooley	0	b. Dooley	2
R. Robinson, c. Smith, b. Dooley	0	Not out	2
W. Creighton, c. Smith, b. Dooley	11	c. Smith, b. Feeder	17
		Byes	2
Total	36	Total	59

Cricket Notes.

—The New-Jersey Athletic Club has no fear of the result of the game with the Morris Park Club at Bergen Point to-day, but their rivals for the championship, the Staten Island Cricket Club, dread the journey to Paterson, where they have ere this been treated to a surprise. The Manhattans play the Newarks at Prospect Park, where the tail-enders should have plenty of leather hunting. The leaders in the second section of the league, the Staten Island Athletic Club and Victorias, will have a good contest at Central Park, where also the Harlems play the Kings County St. George and the St. George's Athletic Club meets South Brooklyn. Only one game will be played in the second eleven section, the Kings County St. George and the St. George's Athletic Club playing at Prospect Park, but, outside the league, the Staten Island second plays the New-Jersey second at Livingston, and the New-Yorks are down for a game with Brooklyn at Prospect Park.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club journeyed to Philadelphia on Wednesday, where they were defeated by the Belmont Cricket Club by 191 runs to 138. The metropolitan representatives, however, took very much to heart the very apparent partial decisions of the Belmont umpire, and, while their objections were not made known on the field of play, they came away none the less convinced that they were cheated out of the match, four rank decisions being more than could be attributed to ignorance.

—Notwithstanding the fact that the Staten Island Cricket Club is in the zenith of prosperity, its enterprising neighbor, the Staten Island Athletic Club, is gaining largely in membership, and cricketers especially are flocking in with applications. The club made a move in the right direction when A. G. Micheli was elected Secretary; he is an indefatigable worker and puts in most of his spare time hustling for the organization.

—Eugene H. Pool, late Captain of the Harvard University Cricket Club, is one of New-York's coming batsmen. His forward play is almost perfect and would be thoroughly so if he could keep the ball on the ground. He is a younger brother of J. L. Pool, the Captain of the Staten Island Cricket Club, who learned his cricket at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H.

—Teams representing the Counties of Dublin and Kilkenny will meet shortly at the wickets and a great battle for superiority is bound to ensue.

—The Thespians' efforts to obtain the last wicket in their game with the Staten Islands on Tuesday were helped by some of the substitutes whom the law allows to field only. It was a great surprise to many spectators to see the Islanders allowing such a flagrant transgression of the rules of the game on their own ground.

ONLY ONE RACE DECIDED.

Amateurs Were in the Judges' Stand at Rochester and Delays Were Constant.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Though there were twelve heats finished at the Driving Park to-day, only one event was decided, and the wind-up of the Grand Circuit meeting here was delayed in consequence.

The 2:14 pace brought out the only large field of the week, and the amateurs in the judges' stand proved quite unequal to getting the horses away without a lot of scoring. Hal Dillard was a strong favorite for this, selling at 5 to 4 over the nine others till Paul had won two heats. In the first, Hal Dillard was not moved, but when Geers tried to get him through in the second, the stallion got mixed near the quarter and was again laid up. Paul had caught Christie Queen napping in the first heat, but he won the second in a more decided manner with Linden the only one near him. He was only backed at even money after that, as his performances at Cleveland and Buffalo made the talent shy of the uncertain gelding. His troubles began in the third heat, when he danced about till it took a lot of scoring to get him away on his stride. He kept well up in front, though Hal Dillard passed him on the inside near the half, and was leading as they turned home. Here Paul came very fast, and carried Hal Dillard to a break just above the short distance. With the race at his mercy, Paul also made a fatal mistake, and the two pacers ran in to the finish, Hal Dillard a trifle ahead.

The judges decided to set both leaders back, and Maggie R., who finished third, got the heat, but no record, as only two horses are timed. Paul continued his antics, and it was evident there was an effort to delay matters, which the judges should have prevented. Instead of doing this they kept the field scoring for more than half an hour in the fourth heat, Paul getting off five lengths back. Hal Dillard was leading again, but once more made a break on the home stretch, and Lee H. got the heat with a new record, 2:13.

The fifth heat was close between Hal Dillard and Paul. The latter was only a neck behind the favorite in 2:12½, but he was unsteady in the sixth, and Hal Dillard got that with much less opposition. The five left were called out for a seventh heat, but Paul continued to delay matters, and the judges again favored him by ordering a postponement on account of darkness.

The 2:18 trot could have been over in three heats but Harrietta was not out for the first one. When she was cut loose the speedy mare won as she pleased. Bellini gathered in the two heats of the 2:27 trot, for which there was time, and this, with the pace, goes over till the morning.

Another unnecessary delay was caused by permitting the pacer Blue Sign to start against the track record of 2:06¾.

He did not go near this, but the two trials he made wasted enough time to prevent getting through with the regular events.

Nancy Hanks went a mile in 2:10½ this morning; last half in 1:02.

Summaries:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Hal Dillard, b. s., by Brown Hal, (Geers)	3	9	2	2	1	1
Paul, ch. g., by Bold Hornet (McHenry and Manly)	1	1	3	6	2	4
Maggie R., b. m., by Kilbuck Tom, (Starr,)	9	8	1	4	4	2
Lee H., ch. g., by Bay Tom, (Curry)	7	7	6	1	3	3
Chesterfield, ch. g., (McCoy)	6	3	10	10	6	5
Linden, b. s., (Phelps)	3	2	4	5	5	dr
The Dude, b. g., (Demarest)	10	10	8	9	7	dr
Christo Queen, br. m., (Davis,)	2	6	9	8	dr	
Alhambra, bl. s., (Pettit and McDonald)	4	5	7	3	dr	
Rockwell, b. s., (Dodge)	5	4	5	7	dr	

Time—2:12½; 2:11¾; 0:00; 2:13; 2:12½; 2:15.

2:18 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000.

Harrietta, b. m., by Alcyone-Harrietta, by Harry Clay, (Davis)	6	1	1	1
Angelina, b. m., by Wilkes Boy, (Hickock)	1	3	3	6
Miss Alice, b. m., (Starr)	4	2	2	3
Clara D., b. m., (McHenry)	5	5	4	2
Maud C., ch. m., (Kelly)	2	6	5	4
Monroe Wilkes, b. m., (McDonald)	3	4	6	7
Alcyone, Jr., ch. s., (Burch)	7	7	7	5

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:14½.

2:27 Class, Trotting.—Purse $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Bellina, bl. s., by Artillery, (Turner)	1	1
Adra Belle, g. m., (Curry)	3	2
Charley C., br. g., (Kelly)	2	3
Aunt Delilah, b. m., (Stewart)	4	4

Time—2:21; 2:18.

DID NOT CATCH THE FIREMEN.

Plenty of Empty Seats at the Coney Island Glove Contests.

In order to get whatever dollars the firemen had left after the tournament down in McKanesville, the promoters of the Coney Island Club arranged a "rare fistic treat." It took place last night.

The principal contest was between "Steve" O'Donnell, an Irishman with green tights, from Australia, and John Cattanach of Providence, a well-known third-rate heavyweight. The curtain raiser was a ten-round bout between "Jim" Sullivan and "Pat" Cahill, well-known middleweights.

It is a historical fact that old volunteer firemen would travel miles and spend dollars to see any sort of a fight. But the firemen of the present generation from up the State are not of that calibre. While the fights were going on, they were walking about from booth to booth sampling Coney Island beer, and the seats in the big clubhouse were half empty. Just two red shirts could be seen in the building. One of these, as he was about to enter the clubhouse, caught sight of a friend and asked him if he was not going to see the fights.

"Not on your life!" was the response. "Two dollars? Forty beers? Nixey." And he walked off to listen to the strains of a German band playing "After the Ball."

The opening bout between "Pat" Cahill of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City and "Jim" Sullivan of this city was a lively one. Both were well known in amateur circles, but this was their first meeting as professionals. They were advertised to box ten rounds for a purse of $1,000. In the opening round neither man gained an advantage. They fought very scientifically, leading and countering in a most clever manner. The same can be said of the second round. In the third Sullivan forced Cahill to the ropes and went at him hammer and tongs. It was evident that the sturdy Scot was a trifle groggy. As he attempted to get away from the ropes Sullivan delivered a powerful right-hand uppercut that landed on Cahill's jaw, and the fight was over.

This was the first time that Cahill was ever knocked out. Sullivan, who was formerly an East River longshoreman, turned a handspring after he was declared the victor, and after he dressed, Sullivan's friends drank his health with bumpers of beer.

The fight between O'Donnell and Cattanach was also a short one. From the outset it was evident that the Providence man was no match for the slugger from Australia. For two rounds O'Donnell just measured his man, but in the third he went in to finish him. He is a tall, lanky chap, with a reach half a foot longer than his opponent. With this advantage he punched his man with ease. In the third round he delivered some telling left-handers, opening a big gash in Cattanach's face and closing one of his eyes.

In the fourth round he went at his opponent with renewed energy, punching him all over the ring. Once he floored him with a straight right-hander. As the bell rang for the end of the round Cattanach staggered to his corner and the spectators yelled "Stop it! Stop it!" Judge Newton, the head centre of the club, rushed over to Cattanach's corner and told "Jimmy" Carroll, his trainer, to throw up the sponge. In consequence O'Donnell was declared the winner. In the third round Referee Eckhart was going to stop the proceedings, but Cattanach would not agree to this.

O'Donnell is a very clever fighter, shifty on his feet, with a left hand that he can jab to good advantage, but he is not a hard hitter. Many of the good judges who saw the contest last night agreed that "Joe" Choyinski and O'Donnell would make a good match.

(For Baseball News See Page 10.)

IOWA PROHIBITIONISTS RAMPANT.

Disgusted at the Action of the Republican State Conventions.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 18.—The action of the State Republican Convention Wednesday in repudiating prohibition has caused a great deal of excitement. The Des Moines *News* (Independent Republican) prints a double-leaded editorial article under the heading, "Prohibition Must Be Saved," and calls for a citizens' State Convention. In the course of the article appears the following:

"The cabal of railroad and saloon politicians who three years ago, in secret conspiracy, formed a plot to stifle the conscience of the Republican Party of Iowa and force upon that great and noble organization a policy foreign to its spirit, and to the deliberately chosen course of the Commonwealth, has more than succeeded.

"Promising their followers a broad platform on which every Republican in Iowa could stand, they have accumulated a platform so narrow that no Republican prohibitionist can stand upon it.

"There should be a State Convention of the American citizens of Iowa to name a new candidate for Governor. There should be ninety-nine County Conventions and many District Conventions to nominate candidates for the Legislature. Men of high courage and unquestioned temperance and anti-monopoly proclivities must be named—men who can see the dangers of the time and with hearts of steel to confront them—and they must and can be elected."

Whitney Coal Syndicate Prosperous.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—The Whitney Coal Syndicate has now twenty boats running regularly between the mines at Cape Breton and Montreal, besides tramp boats chartered for a single trip. Shipments are greatly in excess of last year. The largest amount ever shipped to Montreal in one month was in July last, when the total was 100,071 tons.

Watching for Bodies of Drowned Men.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—It is reported here that two men occupying a small boat were carried over the Horseshoe Falls last night. A conductor on a Michigan Central train reported the matter, but thus far nothing can be learned that will verify the rumor. The State Reservation authorities are on the lookout for any signs of bodies below the Falls.

The Turf.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY AT 2:30 P. M.
Grand stand, $1. Ladies, 50c.
Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Law Schools	7
Apartments To Let	7	Legal Notices	7
Auction Sales of		Magazines	2
Stocks and Bonds	6	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Flats To Let	7	Proposals	7
City Items	5	Religious Notices	7
City Real Estate	7	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	6	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	7
Financial	6	The Turf	3
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden. Matinée.

BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinée.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.

ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.

GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.

KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South. Matinée.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert. Fireworks.

MANHATTAN FIELD, 155th St. and 8th Av.—2:30—Bicycle Races.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.

POLO GROUNDS, 155th St. and 8th Av.—4:00—Cleveland vs. New-York.

STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15—The Player. Matinée.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS—POSTPAID.

DAILY, 1 year, $8.00; with Sunday..$10.00
DAILY, 6 months, $4.00; with Sunday.. $5.00
DAILY, 3 months, $2.00; with Sunday.. $2.50
DAILY, 1 month, without Sunday .75
DAILY, 1 month, with Sunday .90
SUNDAY EDITION ONLY, 1 year $2.00
WEEKLY, per year, 75 cts.; six months, 40 cts.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE,
NEW-YORK CITY, N. Y.

Sample copies sent free.

NOTICES.

The TIMES *will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.*

The only up-town office of THE TIMES *is at 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.*

THE DAILY TIMES *can be had in London at Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.*

THE TIMES *does not return rejected manuscripts.*

Liberal commissions to club agents.

The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, warmer, fair weather, with occasional showers.

Mayor GILROY has given utterance to some pretty severe but well-deserved strictures upon the conduct of the Manhattan Railway Company with reference to the franchise for an extension of its system, and has declared that there should be "no more dilly-dallying with this greedy corporation." He is averse to the municipality engaging in the "legitimate field of private enterprises," but he admits that the time has come when this city must seriously consider the propriety of building a permanent rapid-transit railroad which will "give ample facilities between the upper and lower ends of the city." If this object cannot be accomplished by private capital, he is "prepared to assist those who believe that the construction of a rapid-transit road should be made a municipal enterprise."

This new attitude of the Mayor is a decided gain to the cause of rapid transit, and he should consider that providing facilities for travel within the city is not in any strict sense a matter of private enterprise. It is in the widest sense a public function and a public duty, and private enterprise cannot engage in it except by a specific grant of the privilege by public authority. It has been the practice to have this public function performed under franchises granted to private capitalists, as, on the whole, the most expedient and desirable method, but there is no constitutional or legal principle opposed to the municipal corporation, under authority from the State, itself providing facilities for the transportation of the people. It is a mere question of expediency or policy, like that of providing for the supply and distribution of water, instead of leaving it to chartered corporations. The time seems to have come to this city when adequate provision for rapid transit within its limits and for its people can only be made, on just terms and under right conditions, by the municipality itself. It can also be done in this way to the economical advantage of the people and of the city.

While this year's report of the Board of Visitors to West Point contains many recommendations in regard to the Military Academy, one of the most noticeable is that of an increase in the number of cadets. In this it follows the course of several preceding boards; but the question is of interest now as connected with the efforts to be made next Winter for the reorganization of the artillery and infantry, which, if successful, would require a greater number of officers for the army. The argument for increase is that the force of instructors can easily handle larger classes of cadets; that the classrooms can accommodate more pupils; that nowadays there are increased calls upon line officers for work outside the army proper, as in taking care of Indian agencies and in instructing colleges in tactics, so that more "additional Second Lieutenants" might properly be furnished for company work; that it is well to educate more officers than we need in the army, even if they go into civil life, because they can be called on in an emergency. On the other side, some considerations are the expense of maintaining more cadets than are needed to supply vacancies; the desire not to interfere with raising worthy enlisted men to commissions; the fact that the last census apportionment of Representatives in Congress will itself increase the number of cadets. Perhaps the treatment of army reorganization next Winter may have an influence on the decision of this question.

Mr. VOORHEES of Indiana has clearly parted company with the extreme silver men. His action in putting through the Finance Committee of the Senate without waiting for action in the House a bill for the repeal of the purchase clause of the act of 1890 was a direct and valuable service to the country, and we trust that enough Democratic Senators will be found with views equally broad to sustain the policy demanded by the country. Mr. VOORHEES has been in harmony with the theories of the silver men. He has the sense to see that to push them now, and particularly to use them to block the way to the relief which the whole country so sorely needs, would not only be unpatriotic, but would be fatal to the success of the silver movement. If we are ever to have free coinage of silver, the people must be convinced that it can be safely tried. At present the people are convinced that to try it would be madness. They will tolerate no experiments until the mischievous act of 1890 is out of the way and business is restored to normal conditions.

Some of the pestilent cranks into whose hands the unfortunate State of Kansas has fallen are now talking, not only of actual war against a terribly oppressive despotism which they have created somewhere in the East by mental processes which are familiar to keepers of asylums for the insane, but also of cutting their State in two and making a new State out of the western half, a great part of which has been deserted by the unhappy farmers who were induced to settle there a few years ago. Of course the promoters of this scheme would demand the immediate admission of the new State and the assignment to it of two seats in the United States Senate. Into these seats they would put two more Peffers, whose constituents would be no more numerous than those of Messrs. STEWART and JONES in Nevada. The supporters of this project should prepare themselves for disappointment. The manufacture of new States is a paralyzed industry.

The bill so strongly approved by Secretary CARLISLE, allowing the national banks to take out circulating notes to the par value of their bonds, is not a new measure. The Chairman of the Finance Committee in reporting it said: "The bill not only has the indorsement of the Committee on Finance and of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it has a still higher indorsement. It was passed practically without debate and practically unanimously by the Senate at the last session of Congress, and twice before that." He added: "I am advised by others of great experience in financial matters that there is scarcely a doubt but that it will carry an increase of our currency of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, which at this time would be a solace and a comfort to our people in every quarter of the United States." Mr. VOORHEES is quite within the mark in the estimate he quotes. The opposition to the measure comes mainly from Mr. COCKRELL, who prefers a direct issue of greenbacks for the 2 per cent. bonds—a measure for which he seems unable to assign any motive but a blind hatred of the national banks.

THE SILVER SIDE.

So far, in the Senate, the remarks of Messrs. COCKRELL and WOLCOTT have been the most spirited defense offered for the silver party—if it can be so called—in its opposition to the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. Both Senators are ardent advocates of the unlimited coinage of silver. One represents the State of Missouri, largely agricultural, but with great industrial and commercial interests. The other represents the smaller and younger State of Colorado, with considerable silver-mining interests, but with much greater interest in agriculture and other forms of mining than silver. Mr. COCKRELL is a representative of the wing of the Democracy most strongly influenced by the Populist ideas. Mr. WOLCOTT represents the wing of the Republicans controlled by the silver-mine owners. Both oppose the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase law. Both take practically the same view of the present situation in one regard, viz., that it is not in any serious degree caused by that law.

Mr. COCKRELL asks: "Is a man who has lost confidence in a silver dollar, a silver certificate, a Treasury note issued for the purchase of silver bullion, going to a responsible bank and draw out that money and hide it away in an old stocking or in a safe-deposit vault, to lie there a week, or a month, or six months, or twelve months? Why will he do that? Because he has no confidence that the money is good?" And Mr. WOLCOTT says: "The people of this country have begun to believe that there is something wrong, not with the financial policy of the country, but with the institutions that hold their money, and they are drawing it out. They are not drawing it out because they distrust silver or because they distrust our country or because they distrust Congress, for the silver certificate is laid away in the stocking side by side with the gold dollar."

This is, on the face of it, a plausible statement, and there is some truth in it. The defect in it is that it covers only a very small part of the facts, and that it does not explain the facts to which it refers correctly. The scarcity in available cash has been caused only in very small degree by withdrawals of deposits by anxious depositors. Such withdrawals have been largely confined to savings banks. They have not as yet been of very great extent, because the banks have required the legal notice before payment. What there has been of them is not nearly enough to account for the existing stringency. Moreover, these withdrawals did not begin until long after the stringency had been acute, and could no more have produced that stringency than an effect could produce a cause. Surely men so acute and well informed as Mr. COCKRELL and Mr. WOLCOTT do not really think that the views of savings bank depositors can fairly be taken as those of the people of the United States, or that these views are a fair indication of public sentiment as to the real value of different sorts of money.

But why have the savings bank depositors been rendered doubtful and anxious? If the Senators will reflect on the answer to that question candidly, they will see where the influence of the Sherman act comes in. This class has simply felt the want of confidence that existed in the general business world. That want of confidence was started by the outflow of gold from the country, by the heavy sales of our securities held abroad, by the dwindling of the gold resources of the Government, and by the danger that gold payments could not be kept up. It was a reasonable fear at first, though, like every widely-extended sentiment of fear, it has become unreasonable in its manifestations. It was due, for the most part, to the operations of the Sherman act, because they were the only obstacle to keeping up gold payments. What else was there? The "established policy of the United States," as the law truly declares, was to pay in gold. The country was rich and fairly prosperous—more so than any other in the world—and when the Sherman law was passed there was a heavy stock of gold in the Treasury. But after that law went into effect the gold fell off, the gold revenues disappeared, and the volume of demand notes was steadily increased. It was plain that if the law went on there would be no gold left, payments would have to be made in silver, and our currency would be reduced to the low and fluctuating value of silver.

Mr. WOLCOTT says that foreign holders of our securities did not sell them because they were afraid of our currency, but because they needed money. Well, the best-informed dealers in bonds abroad differ from Mr. WOLCOTT, and they must be conceded to have more authority than he. But if these holders sold because they needed money, why do they not buy now when they do not need it? Their money—some of it the very money they got for our bonds—is lending in London at from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. There are millions of bonds for sale in this country that would yield twice that interest. But very few comparatively are going abroad.

Clearly the silver Senators do not understand the situation. And since they are agreed that the Sherman law is not logical or sound from their point of view why do they not consent to its repeal and see whether it will not help to restore confidence?

WILL IT PROTECT THE SEALS?

The American members of the Board of Arbitration declined to vote for the regulations which were adopted for the protection of the fur seals of Bering Sea. This may be because they were not satisfied that they would be adequate to the purpose. The name of Sir JOHN THOMPSON, the British arbitrator who practically represented Canada in the tribunal, does not appear in the majority who voted in favor of the regulations, and his abstention was probably due to a belief that the regulations would accomplish too much for the satisfaction of Canadians. Whether there will be adequate protection of the seals under these regulations is a question for expert judgment, in advance of actual trial, but those whose observation and experience would seem to entitle their opinions to the greatest weight appear to differ on the subject.

To the ordinary mind it would seem as though pelagic sealing would be rendered unprofitable and would therefore be abandoned if the adhesion of other powers, whose citizens might be tempted to engage in this business, shall be obtained to the regulations and they are fully enforced. It would be completely excluded from a zone of sixty miles around the Pribilof Islands, and outside of that limit there would hardly be more than one month of "open season" that would be available for profitable work. Prof. ELLIOTT, in criticising the regulations, has said that the seal herd would be open to attack in the Spring months, prior to May 1, on its migration to the islands, and again on its return in the Autumn. But the movement toward the islands is mostly in May, June, and July, and sealing vessels have never been fitted out for operations earlier, presumably because it was not worth while, and it certainly would not be worth while if they were to be interrupted as soon as the favorable season came. Nor have these vessels been accustomed to continue their operations after the beginning of September, and presumably for the same reason, that they would be either impracticable on account of the weather or unprofitable. It would seem, therefore, that the open season outside the interdicted zone would be virtually limited to the month of August.

All vessels engaged in pelagic sealing under the regulations would have to be licensed by the Government under whose flag they sailed, and would be identified by a prescribed "distinguishing flag," and their masters would have to keep an exact record of their operations. Not only would they have to keep sixty miles from the islands, but they would be prohibited from the use of nets or firearms or explosives, except that, rather unaccountably, shotguns would be permitted. According to both Prof. ELLIOTT and Prof. MERRIAM the shotgun is a rather more effective weapon in sealing than the rifle, though not so productive of actual loss, as a large proportion of the seals killed with rifles sink and are not recovered. Prof. ELLIOTT seems to think there will be little protection in the sixty-mile limit, as the nursing females go far beyond that in their search for food, while the young are left at the islands, and they are the very ones that ought not to be killed at all.

It is also objected that it will be difficult to keep sealers out of the forbidden zone, which will have to be kept under patrol by one or both Governments. It might be different if every one of them had to be overhauled, but if any casual vessel caught within those waters is made liable to seizure and confiscation the risk will be too great to be incurred lightly. It is to be presumed that the two Governments which are parties to the agreement will take all proper measures to enforce the regulations and give them the intended effect. As to the adhesion of other powers, it is not at all likely that they will refuse a request coming from Great Britain and the United States the object of which is to preserve a valuable commercial interest from destruction. We have little fear that the Governments whose co-operation is necessary will refuse to give in their adhesion to these regulations, or that there will be a failure to carry them into effect. Then it seems altogether likely that the business of killing seals in the open sea will be rendered so unprofitable that it will be abandoned. If not, its injury to our interests at the Pribilof Islands will certainly be greatly diminished, for if under the restrictions pelagic sealing continues to be profitable, it must be because the seals are still very numerous and their multiplication is not seriously checked. The best opinion is that already the seal herds have been so depleted that there ought to be a total suspension of hunting them for one or more seasons until there can be a recuperation of their number in accordance with the suggestions of the arbitrators.

SANITARY RULES FOR EMIGRANTS.

Further testimony as to the vigilance of Dr. YOUNG, the Sanitary Inspector stationed at Naples by the Marine Hospital Bureau, is furnished in Health Officer JENKINS's report concerning the condition of the *Weser*, which arrived at Quarantine yesterday morning with all of her 999 steerage passengers well. This report also shows how difficult it was for the Sanitary Inspector at Naples to procure the enforcement of the regulations designed to prevent the shipment of persons or baggage that might convey infection to this port. Only three of the passengers had been residents of Naples; these were carefully inspected, and all of their baggage was disinfected. The other passengers were not allowed to stop in Naples, but were transferred directly from the railroad trains to the steamship. All their hand baggage was disinfected by steam. As it was impossible to keep them under observation for five days in suitable barracks on shore, they were subjected to observation for as many days at sea in the neighborhood of Naples, the steamship cruising about in those waters with one of Dr. YOUNG's Inspectors on board. Five days after her departure for this port the condition of her passengers was again reported at Gibraltar. The effect of these precautions was that there were no cases of infectious disease on board during the voyage. The large pieces of baggage, which could not be disinfected in Naples, will be made harmless by disinfection here before they are released.

While the work done by Dr. YOUNG in the case of the *Weser* was effective, and was all that could be done, the same process cannot be regarded as sufficiently protective under the changed conditions which prevail now. In his letter of July 24, which we have published, he described the methods which he had pursued in the case of this steamship, and remarked: "I am fully alive to the objectionable features of this plan, but believe it is the only one possible here. Should matters grow worse, I would strongly advise the total suspension of immigration." They have grown worse, and immigration from Naples has been suspended. Not long after that letter was written it became known to the Inspector that cholera was prevailing not only in Naples but in many smaller Italian cities, and even in the villages. It could no longer be expected that emigrants from the small towns and the rural districts would be free from infection, even if they should pass through Naples to the steamships without stopping there. And so strict obedience to the letter of the regulations was required, and as the steamship companies, owing to the lack of facilities, could not obey, the shipment of emigrants ceased.

At Antwerp, where there have been a few cases of cholera, it is an easy matter to keep emigrants under sanitary observation in a place prepared for the purpose, and they are so isolated and watched by the Inspector who is stationed there. Excellent provision for such isolation and inspection has also been made at Hamburg and some other Continental ports. But at the Mediterranean ports both the local authorities and the steamship companies, in spite of the urging of the resident Inspectors, appear to have failed to provide for the inspections required by the regulations which the Treasury Department issued long ago. At all these ports strict compliance with the rules in their severest aspect should be required, and if the result shall be an absolute suspension of immigration from the shores of the Mediterranean, so much the better.

THE AWARDS AT CHICAGO.

Our pranksome and mischievous old friend, JOHN BOYD THACHER, is considered at some length in a letter which has been written to the French exhibitors at Chicago by M. KRANTZ, the French Commissioner General. This letter is printed in the Paris newspapers, and is well calculated to disturb the equanimity of the Chairman of the Committee on Awards. It sets forth with frankness the reasons which have induced the Commissioner General, with the concurrence of the Minister of Commerce, to withdraw the French exhibits from competition.

These reasons sum themselves up in one reason. It was the "single-judge system" that Mr. THACHER says he "developed" from the scheme of awards put in practice at Philadelphia. As everybody knows, this system is objectionable to exhibitors of all kinds. It was especially offensive to the foreign exhibitors, because they expected that the awards would be made by international juries, in which national as well as personal prepossessions would be neutralized. M. KRANTZ relates how he tried to get out of the Committee of Awards, meaning JOHN BOYD THACHER, a recognition of the international character of the exposition in the appointment of judges representing all the exhibiting countries, and how he was unable to do so. He was unable to get any statement of the purposes of the commission until the end of January, 1893, when, he says, he received a statement "at the same time very summary and very confused" of the purposes of the august body in question. It was clear, however, that there was to be but one class of medals, that these medals were to be awarded by single judges, and that appeals from the decisions of these judges would be heard and determined in the last resort by the Committee of Awards and by the National Commission, "that is to say, by two commissions formed exclusively of American members."

It was at this stage that M. KRANTZ, after having vainly endeavored to "procure the adoption of a rational system of awards and to constitute a jury truly international," felt constrained to take the extreme step of withdrawing the French exhibits from competition. He relates that diplomatic pressure was brought to bear through the State Department to induce a reconsideration of this decision, and that as a matter of comity he consented to renew negotiations. But the points of his ultimatum were that there should be graduated diplomas and that the court of appeals should be an international body. As this was not accepted, the resolution to withdraw the French exhibits became irrevocable.

The ground taken by M. KRANTZ has been taken by American exhibitors, and notably by the pianomakers. The fact is that nobody will go to the trouble and expense of exhibiting unless he expects to get some authoritative testimony that his product is superior to that of his competitors, and that to eliminate the element of competition is to destroy the idea of a world's fair. None of these considerations had any weight with Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER. The result of his labors, besides the withdrawal of so many foreign exhibits from judgment according to his scheme, is that the awards, when they are finally announced, will be of no value to anybody.

THE VIGILANT'S FIRST RACE.

The first real race of the four big sloops which are to contend for the honor of defending the *America's* Cup was an extremely interesting struggle. But he would be very rash who would venture to form from its result a conclusion as to the comparative merits of the vessels. The *Pilgrim*, for instance, appears to have begun the race with a splendid burst of speed to windward, and yet was beaten badly, largely because her crew did not have the courage of their convictions. The *Vigilant* proved herself a good boat at beating to windward, and neither the *Colonia* nor the *Jubilee* can be regarded with a smile.

But a little analysis and comparison of figures reveals the fact that none of these big yachts showed anything approaching the remarkable speed which has been reported from time to time when they have been sailing alone. The simple truth is that they have not shown themselves to be so much better than the big sloops of bygone days as to arouse wonder.

In a race of 15 miles to windward and return in a fresh breeze and lumpy sea the winner, the *Vigilant*, occupied 2 hours 30 minutes and 20 seconds in going to the windward mark. It is customary to allow one-third of the direct distance to windward for extra ground covered in tacking. The *Vigilant*, therefore, sailed 20 miles at the rate of 8 knots an hour, close hauled. This is excellent work. The *Volunteer*, in her race of 20 miles to windward and return with the *Thistle*, was 3 hours 45 minutes and 50 seconds going to the outer mark. Computing that she covered about 27 miles in actual sailing, her speed to windward in a moderate breeze was 6.84 knots per hour.

The *Puritan* sailed her race of 20 miles to leeward and return against the *Genesta* in a moderate gale. She made the distance to windward in 3 hours 1 minute and 39 seconds, or at the rate of about 8 knots per hour. The *Puritan's* performance, however, is discounted by the fact that she sailed 17 miles of the distance on one tack, a slight shift of wind having enabled her to lay her course for the finish.

In running, the comparison is less favorable to the new yachts. The *Vigilant* ran the 15 miles to leeward in 1 hour 32 minutes and 32 seconds, which is a trifle under 10 knots per hour. The *Volunteer* made 20 miles to leeward in 1 hour 57 minutes and 7 seconds, which is at the rate of 10.34 knots per hour. The *Puritan* did the 20 miles to leeward in 2 hours 1 minute and 35 seconds, or at a rate somewhat less than 10 knots an hour.

It must be admitted, however, that a comparison of speed made from data gathered in this manner is not wholly satisfactory. There is only one way in which the relative merits of yachts can be ascertained, and that is by racing them together, for then they are subject to precisely the same conditions of wind and weather. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the English experts have credited the *Valkyrie* with being considerably faster than the best British craft of 1887, it is interesting for us to endeavor to arrive at some idea of the merits of our present cup defenders as compared with those of the earlier races.

So far as the figures go up to the present time it looks as if the *Vigilant*, at least, might prove to be faster to windward, and that means faster over the whole course. In evidence of this compare her time in the first Astor Cup race with that of the *Volunteer* in her trial race of Sept. 16, 1887. She sailed over a thirty-mile course, 10 miles to leeward, 10 miles of reaching, and 10 to windward, in 4 hours and 20 minutes and 49 1-5 seconds, or at an average speed of 7.59 knots. The *Vigilant* sailed over a thirty-mile course, with the benefit of 5 miles more running and the disadvantage of 5 miles more to windward, in 4 hours 2 minutes and 52 seconds, or at an average speed of a trifle over 8.6 knots.

DIED UPON THE STAGE.

Sudden Death of George Beane, the Original Cy Prime.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—George Beane, who took the part of Cy Prime in "The Old Homestead," died to-night near the close of the performance on the stage of McVicker's Theatre.

The last act was nearly over, and Mr. Beane was standing in the wings awaiting his cue. He had been talking with one of the members of the company about remarkable instances of memory, particularly in colored people. Suddenly he put his hands up to his head and exclaimed that he was suffering. He was taken to a dressing room and died in a few moments. A physician said that he died of an apoplectic stroke.

Denman Thompson and the entire company were very much affected by the suddenness of Mr. Beane's death, and the performance was cut short. Very few people in the audience knew the reason for the abrupt termination of the performance, and there was no disturbance.

Mr. Beane was sixty-five years old and was well known in theatrical circles. He had been with Denman Thompson for fifteen years and had played the part of Cy Prime since the piece was first put on. In the old days he was a well-known Pantaloon in pantomime.

RETURN OF MISS MARIE TEMPEST.

In Good Health and Voice—To Appear in a New Comic Opera.

Marie Tempest, the clever prima donna of the comic-opera stage, arrived in this city yesterday on the Fuerst Bismarck, after a visit of two months in Europe.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called on Miss Tempest last night at the Windsor Hotel she appeared to be in the best of health. She chatted gayly and breezily about her recent trip and her plans for the future.

"First of all, I went to London," she said. "There I met a lot of dear old-time friends. I ran down to Daldret on the Thames for a week or two, and kept myself awfully quiet. Then I ran across to Paris, which, although the weather was very warm, was simply delightful. I met a number of American friends there. Our evenings at the Café Chantants, in the Champs Elysées, are something to be remembered and dream about. All the best tables at the Café de l'Ambassadeurs and the Alcazar d'Eté are nightly reserved for Americans.

"I wound up my little holiday tour in Switzerland. There I found what I determined to get when I left New-York—complete rest. In the pure mountain air of that lovely little country my voice came back to me, better and fuller and freer than ever. I think I sing stronger now than ever. I never claimed that my voice was powerful, but if ever it was it is so now. Just listen."

Then the fair singer warbled a few bars from "Love Is Blind" in tones strong enough to fill the largest theatre in New-York with liquid melody.

"I suppose I must say, as everybody does, that I am awfully glad to get back to New-York and America," continued Miss Tempest, "and so I am. Although born in Europe, I love America to work in. The people are so appreciative, and a trip to Europe every two or three years is just a relaxation from your hospitable and go-ahead manners. When I get back to England things seem really cold and strange, although not meant to be so. Americans love to live every minute of life, both in and out of business. They make one at home so much quicker than in the old country, although I don't say their friendships are deeper or last longer. I really think, though, that Americans take a brighter and more hopeful view of life. They are essentially a happy medium between the stolid and business-like Britisher and the gay and voluble Frenchman.

"You can say that I open my season under J. M. Hill's management at the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia on Sept. 25 in 'Les Algeriennes.' It is a new comedy opera, composed by Reginald de Koven, the libretto by Glen McDonough, and I think it promises to be a decided success."

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Great Changes Made in the Popular West Side Playhouse.

An event of more than ordinary interest will be the reopening, under the management of Edmund C. Stanton, of the Grand Opera House at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Monday night. Since the close of the last season wonders have been worked in the way of improvements and decoration in the theatre. The lines of sight from the floor and balconies of the auditorium, including the boxes, have been changed for the purpose of giving a better view of the stage from every seat.

The boxes in particular have been improved upon a new and original design, which, in addition to affording a good view of the stage, renders the occupants less conspicuous than formerly. This effect is brought about largely by metal work and draperies, which add to the beauty of the proscenium.

The ornamental work of the interior is of plaster of special designs, in bold relief, which, with decorations in ivory-white and amber profusely touched up with gold, makes one of the handsomest theatres in New-York.

Electric lights of beautiful design have been introduced throughout the building, including the spacious lobbies and the stage. Their effect upon the decorations is especially fine.

A new heating and ventilating system has also been introduced, by means of which an even temperature and absence of draughts are assured to the audience.

The theatre opens Monday night with the popular melodrama, "The Span of Life."

VIKING MAY RESCUE TWO SAILORS.

They Were Left on a Tiny Coral Reef Over Three Months Ago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The schooner Viking will sail to-day to rescue two sailors who have been left on Clipperton Island for over three months. Clipperton is a tiny coral reef near the equator, and is covered with rich deposits of guano. The Oceanic Phosphate Company sent a schooner to the island, and, in order to hold it, left two sailors, Carl Jensen and William Hall, in charge.

This was May 1, and as the islands are entirely barren, the men were given provisions for ninety days, with a promise that before that time expired another schooner would be sent to their relief. The men left on the island evidently had some fears that they would starve, for Jensen sent a letter to a friend in this city when the schooner sailed from Clipperton telling him of the circumstances and asking him to make the letter public in case no relief expedition was sent out within a specified time.

It is claimed that the phosphate company made no move toward relieving the deserted sailors, and Jensen's friend published his letter. Now the company has fitted out the Viking to go to the relief of the men, but it is feared by some that their provisions have given out and that they have starved. It will take thirty days for the Viking to reach Clipperton Island.

THE LOST BLACK DIAMONDS.

Mr. Dessau Convinced of the Truth of Billings's Story.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Lemoin Dessau, the New-York diamond importer, arrived here this evening, accompanied by a detective. Immediately after his arrival he had a conference with C. H. Billings, his representative, who claims to have lost or been robbed of $30,000 worth of black diamonds. The whole ground was gone over, after which Mr. Dessau said he was satisfied that Mr. Billings was all right; that the diamonds had been lost or stolen.

Mr. Billings clings to the hope that the gems were left in the bus by him when he drove to the station last Tuesday evening, and were picked up by some one who does not know their value, and who will return them as soon as he learns the facts. A reward will be offered and no questions asked. The porter on the Pullman car on which Mr. Billings traveled to Cincinnati was examined by the detectives to-night, but nothing was learned. He says he heard nothing of the loss until Wednesday morning.

A mysterious stranger has been in conference with Dessau, Billings, and the detectives tonight, and the impression prevails that he has furnished information that will result in an arrest to-night.

Senators at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 18.—United States Senators Edward F. Murphy of New-York and James Smith, Jr., of New-Jersey are at the West End Hotel. They refuse to be interviewed on politics or silver repeal.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Thomas A. Edison is visiting the Chicago fair, but is not letting the crowd there or the officials know it. He has made no general display of his inventions, and has not visited the Electricity Building. He told a friend that he had no time to spare for that when there were so many other things of greater interest to him. He also said that he had quit making inventions, and is devoting most of his time to metalurgy. "Do not understand me as saying," he continued, "that I believe electricity is exhausted, as I believe we are only in its infancy. I am just putting the finishing touches on my kinetograph, and am working on a machine which will be called the phonokinetograph. It will show a man's every motion, and the likeness will speak."

—Frederick Bell, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, delivered the address of welcome at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the town of New-Castle, N. H., on Thursday. He was followed by John Albee, the poet and essayist—a resident of the town—and then Frank Warren Hackett of Washington delivered the historical oration. Rain, which began falling late in the afternoon, interrupted the outdoor sports and caused a postponement of the night illuminations and fireworks. The afternoon speaking was done and the dinner was eaten within the dismantled walls of Fort Constitution.

—Two sisters met in Saratoga this week after a separation of forty years. They parted in London, England. One, Mrs. George Phillips, came to this country with her husband, and they settled in Saratoga. Miss Sarah Spencer, the other, went to Australia, married, and settled in New South Wales. The latter's husband died recently. She had no children, and she began to long for the companionship of the sister so far away. So, though seventy-four years of age, she made the long journey alone. It was a happy meeting.

—Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, who is to succeed Bishop John H. Vincent as Buffalo's resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will occupy the house at 455 Franklin Street, where both Bishop Vincent and Bishop Hurst have lived during their incumbency. Bishop Mallalieu has but recently returned from a trip around the world. His last home was in New-Orleans, and he probably will not be settled in Buffalo before December.

—Gov. Tillman of South Carolina has gone to the Chicago Fair with a party of seventy as its guest. He is a teetotaler, otherwise he might suffer from an excess of hospitality.

—The Bailey family held its first reunion in Windham, Mass., on Thursday, but Tom Bailey, the bad boy so interestingly told of by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, was not present.

SMALL TALK.

—The Maine Central Railroad Company causes its brakemen to warn the passengers not to forget their coats, umbrellas, or packages, and yet all sorts of things are left in the cars. One man sent back, the other day, for his false teeth that he had forgotten. The agent had three sets left on his hands. He sent them all, and the absent-minded man found one pair fitted him. He kept those and returned the others. The company burns abandoned articles after they have been kept long enough to allow the owners ample time to recover them. The railroad company does not sell or give them away because the owner might some time see his property and make trouble for the person having it.

—North Carolina is to devote the entire second floor of the Agricultural Building in Raleigh to the uses of the State Museum, and the curator claims that the collections now there, when supplemented by the North Carolina exhibits at the Columbian Fair, will form a permanent museum that will not be excelled by any other State.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) street railway company, in consequence of the hard times, has reduced its rates to 5 cents for the round trip. The company runs a brookside park, with music, boating, bathing, and other amusements, in connection with its transportation business.

—A bridegroom fainted at the altar while the marriage ceremony was being performed in Salem, Mass., on Thursday. He was finally restored to consciousness, and the clergyman succeeded in completing the tying of the knot without further interruption.

—If one can credit a Boston journal, down-East girls just now take more interest in tanning themselves than men do in getting a fine tone on a pipe. The girl who colors evenly in the sun's rays is very vain of it.

NUGGETS.

—"I don't think it was fair," said Bobbie, after his big brother had lost the running race. "Jack was ahead almost all the time, but they gave the prize to a man that was ahead only a second just at the end."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The Bible plainly states the duty of Congress when it says: "Let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay." This means a roll call on the repeal bill without any unnecessary speeches.—*Galveston News.*

—Crummer—I always hate to go to a party at Murdison's. Mrs. Murdison works so hard to make people feel at ease that she makes everybody uncomfortable.—*Truth.*

—Wanted—Boston poets (cultured) who do not consider "law" or "saw" an ideally perfect rhyme for "war."—*Hartford Courant.*

—The man who has no use for the temperance pledge very frequently has much use for the pawnbroker's.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—People who blow their own horns seldom furnish good music for other folks.—*Ram's Horn.*

—Somebody has to pay for "free lunches." Is it you?—*Dallas News.*

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Marie Tempest is at the Windsor.

—Dr. Carl Peters of Berlin is at the Waldorf.

—Princess Wadbolsky of Russia is at the Belvedere.

—Gen. Pedro Vallenilla of Venezuela is at the Victoria.

—Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of Buffalo is at the Hoffman.

—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y., is at the Astor.

—Chief Naval Constructor Alfred Dietrich of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—John T. Abbott, recently United States Minister to Colombia, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, and Judge Leslie W. Russell of Canton, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue.

BIBLES FROZEN IN ICE.

Founder Bradley's Method of Advertising the Sunday Beach Meeting.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 18.—For the first time in a number of years a religious meeting will be held on the beach to-morrow. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall of Philadelphia, the leader of the Seaside Bible Conference, now in session here.

Founder Bradley has conceived a novel scheme to advertise the Sunday beach meeting. He has had a number of open Bibles imbedded in cakes of manufactured ice, and the blocks, six in number, will be on exhibition at the three large pavilions to-morrow.

The ice is as clear as glass and the pages of the Holy Book can be easily read. Cards announcing the novel service will also be frozen in the blocks.

The Northern Pacific Mismanagement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Brayton Ives deserves the thanks of the entire community for his fearless and straightforward statement of facts concerning the late mismanagement of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

He is a man who has the courage of his convictions, and had we more like him at the head of our large corporations there would be fewer failures and greater profits for confiding investors.

A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1893.

THREATENED BY THE HINDUS

THE MOSQUES IN BOMBAY PROTECTED BY ARTILLERY.

A Mohammedan Prayer Day Yesterday, and Further Rioting Was Anticipated—The Government's Measures to Prevent Trouble—Fears that the Hindus Would Attack the Great Juma Musjeed Mosque —Streets Patrolled by Soldiers—Shops Closed Until Guards Appear.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.—This was a Mohammedan prayer day, and there was a general expectation that further troubles would occur between the members of that sect and the Hindus.

In the early part of the day symptoms began to be plainly manifested that the religious animosity would again lead to rioting, and the authorities, all of whom were alert to discover evidences of trouble, at once took steps to prevent an outbreak.

It was feared that the Hindus would attack the great Juma Musjeed Mosque, and a detachment of artillery was placed in front of the building, from which direction only an attack could be made with any hope of success. The cannon commanded the main approach to the mosque, and the street could easily have been kept clear had events warranted firing.

The other mosques resorted to by the Mohammedans were equally well guarded by troops, and all the leading thoroughfares were patrolled by the soldiery.

The shopkeepers and others in the city were fearful lest their places of business would be looted, and the shops and markets were not opened until the troops appeared.

CLOSURE FOR HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone Desires to Stop the Report Stage Next Friday.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone announced that on Monday he would move the adoption of a resolution to apply the closure to the report stage of the Home Rule bill on Friday next.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, leader of the Unionists, gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to Mr. Gladstone's resolution, that the House declare that the Government's proposal was calculated to degrade the House into a voting machine, depriving the British majority of its constitutional rights, and ought, therefore, to be withdrawn, and that Parliament ought to be dissolved at the earliest opportunity.

Eventually Mr. Chamberlain modified his proposed amendment by omitting the words calling for an early dissolution.

Progress of the Epidemic.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 18.—Nine cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease have been reported in Brahilov, the principal port of Roumania, to-day. At Soolina, near the mouth of the river of that name, there have been nine cases and three deaths, and at Galatz, the most important port of the kingdom, ten cases and seven deaths.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In response to a request for information on the condition of cholera in Italy, Surgeon General Wyman to-day received a cablegram from Assistant Surgeon Young at Naples, stating that the situation had improved.

In Naples and vicinity, as near as could be ascertained, there were 130 cases of cholera and 71 deaths during the past week. There are many scattered cases in suburban and neighboring towns. Surgeon Young says that he cannot answer positively in regard to Northern Italy, but was sure there was cholera existing at Campasso and Sulmona, and, from information received, should say that it prevailed at other central towns. There was one suspect at Palermo yesterday.

Protests from India.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city and the India Currency Association have sent protests to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, against the sale of India Council bills at a price under 1s. 4d.

They state that the action of the Council in selling bills at less than 16d. has demoralized trade, and is causing immense loss to the commercial interests of the country.

Ambassador Eustis Resting.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France, has gone with his family to Etretat, on the English Channel. He will remain there until September, and perhaps longer.

Henry Vignaud, Secretary of the Legation, will be in charge at the Embassy during his absence.

Argentine Troops Defeated.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 18.—The rebels in the Province of Corrientes have defeated the Government troops, and are marching on Corrientes City.

Latest advices from La Plata are that the rebels are at present inactive.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—As a result of the recent riot among salt workers in the Department of Gard, France, the Italian laborers will be given no more work there.

—The people of Bucharest were much scared yesterday morning by a slight earthquake shock. No damage was done.

—The Pope has raised the Vicariate of Idaho, United States, to the dignity of a Bishopric.

WAITE TAKES IT ALL BACK.

He Decides that He Doesn't Care to Wade in Blood After All.

CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 18.—It was expected that to-day, Grange Day, a number of "silver" men would be here and make speeches. Gov. Waite of Colorado was the only one who appeared. His address contained nothing new except a retraction of his "blood to the bridles" speech. The Governor took back what he said at Denver, and substituted for his threat of war a threat of revenge at the polls for any act of hostility against silver. What he said was this:

"We of the West do not intend to wade in blood or anything of the kind. We believe in the priceless principles on which our Constitution and institutions were builded.

"But I say to you, that let this oppression go on, let this persecution on the part of the East continue, this attitude of striking the West because you have the power, and then let any candidate of your old parties go before the people in 1896 on a platform of protection, when the West has no protection, and he will not receive an Electoral vote west of the Ohio or south of the Potomac."

An Ex-Mayor's Daughter Shot Herself.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 18.—A Frederick (Md.) dispatch says that Nettie Moberly, aged seventeen, daughter of ex-Mayor Lewis H. Moberly, killed herself to-day by shooting, at the home of her brother. Near her body was found a note, addressed to her sister Jennie, in which she said that at 1:15 P. M. she would shoot herself, and added that she left her love only to her.

No cause can be given for the suicide. This morning Miss Nettie was in Court Park with two strangers, who came here from Philadelphia to buy up old postage stamps. She was talking and laughing with them, and when she returned home was still in cheerful humor. The young woman was employed in Washington during the last few years.

Peekskill to Have a New Industry.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Yonkers Hat Manufacturing Company, otherwise known as the Belknap Hat Factory, has accepted an advantageous offer from the Peekskill Board of Trade to remove its works to that place. The factory was a short time ago partially burned out, and most of its machinery was ruined. It employs about 600 operatives.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Aug. 18.—The sawmill, planing mill, and all the lumber of the Highbridge Lumber Company were burned Wednesday night. There was an insurance of $10,000 on the sawmill, but the planing mill and lumber were a total loss. Above the insurance the loss will reach $30,000.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 18.—Fire started in Stecker's bakery on Broad Street last night and before the flames were under control the entire block, occupied by about a dozen small firms, was entirely destroyed. The total loss will reach $40,000, with insurance about half that amount.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—Seidle & Sons' mammoth spoke works at Mechanicsburg, with machinery and timber, were destroyed to-night by fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000; origin incendiary. This is the fourth time the works have been burned.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—A destructive fire last night at Mechanicsburg destroyed James Basley's stockyard and six adjoining buildings; loss heavy; also the residence of George Kutz, near here, together with contents, money, and outbuildings.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J.—The barn of John Polhemus, at Cooper Hill, was struck by lightning last night and entirely consumed, with its contents. Loss $4,000.

SEVEN PERSONS INJURED.

Fire Destroys a Row of Tenement Houses in Ridgewood.

An entire block of two-story wooden buildings on Cooper Street, near Hamburg Avenue, Ridgewood, (Brooklyn,) was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and seventeen families were made homeless. Seven people were injured. Their names are as follows:

LIEBLER, FRANK, thirty-eight years old, jumped from the top floor of 313; cut and bruised; attended by ambulance surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital; not removed.

LIEBLER, LIZZIE, seventeen years old, daughter of Frank Liebler, jumped from third-story window; fractured three ribs, right leg broken; removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

LIEBLER, MAGGIE, thirteen years old, also jumped from third story; right leg fractured left ankle fractured, internal injuries; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

LIEBLER, FRANK, JR., eleven years; contusions of face; supposed fracture of left shoulder; also jumped; St. Mary's Hospital.

LIEBLER, JOSIE, four years, thrown out of window by her father; she was wrapped in a mattress; injured internally; St. Mary's Hospital.

SCHLANG, MAGGIE, sixteen years, 295 Cooper Street, jumped from window; sprained ankle; attended by Dr. Meyers; removed to house of friends.

SCHLANG, KATIE, fourteen years, jumped from window; contusions of face and wrist fractured; removed to house of friends.

The fire started about 3 o'clock in John Oppenhoff's grocery, 311 Cooper Street. It spread quickly to 315 and 319, and the occupants had to flee to escape death. Part of the block is in Kings County and part is in Queens.

The Middle Village Fire Department was called to assist the Brooklyn engines that were at work upon the flames. It was soon seen that the fire companies called on the first alarm could not cope with the fire, and two more alarms were sent out. But when the engines arrived it was found that the water supply was deficient, and they could do little effective work.

The flames spread rapidly from house to house until every house in the row from 283 to 315 was on fire, and it seemed as if another row of houses separated from the burning buildings by a vacant lot would go, too. The tenants packed their goods hastily and moved out, but the firemen managed to confine the flames to the one block.

Frank Liebler and family occupied the top floor of 315 Cooper Street. When they were aroused the flames had cut off all means of exit by the hallway. Liebler threw a mattress into the street and told his daughter Lizzie to leap out in it. She did so and was nearly killed by the fall. Her injuries are serious. Liebler then told his thirteen-year-old daughter Maggie and eleven-year-old son Frank to follow Lizzie's example, and they were also badly hurt. Then Liebler threw his four-year-old daughter Josie out of the window onto the mattress and the child was injured internally.

Ambulances were called but did not respond, and the injured ones were taken to St. Mary's Hospital in a patrol wagon. Liebler also jumped from the window but was not seriously injured.

Meanwhile the tenants of the other buildings had been aroused and they were making every possible effort to escape and save their household goods. Many jumped from windows, but beside the Lieblers only two, Maggie and Katie Schland, were hurt. The last house in the row, 283, was vacant. All the others were fully tenanted. The houses being of wood burned like tinder and in half an hour were in ruins.

When the Liebler children were picked up they were carried to the saloon of Charles J. Meyer, opposite, but Meyer refused to let them in his place to wait for ambulance, and it looked for a few moments as if the crowd would wreck his place. He was roundly denounced for his inhumanity, but he held out against the crowd, and kept his doors closed against the sufferers.

The floor above his saloon is vacant, and many scantily-clad women and children asked the saloon keeper to let them shelter themselves there, but Meyer said he would not allow them in unless they paid him.

A. Z. Robicheaux of 293 Cooper Street lost everything. He has a family of six children, and is left destitute. He lost his position in a carpenter's shop on Monday, and on Thursday he paid his last cent for rent. George Woods of 307 has a wife and five children left without clothing and money. He had $12 which was burned in the flames. Christopher Clemmers of 291 did not save anything. He has a sick wife and two sick children.

Joseph Benjamin, the Republican leader of the Eighteenth Ward, owned part of the burned block, and Lipman & Taylor owned the rest. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $50,000.

The lack of water rendered it impossible for the firemen to extinguish the flames. Besides that the hydrants were out of water and the condition of the streets was such that Engine No. 18 was unable to get to the fire, being stuck in a hole two blocks away.

The origin of the fire is not known.

OBITUARY.

William Mattison Robinson.

Major William Mattison Robinson, city editor of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, died yesterday in New-Orleans at the age of fifty-three years. He was born in Meredith, N. H., of Revolutionary ancestry, learned the printer's trade, and set type and did newspaper work in Boston. At the outbreak of the war he went to the front with the Massachusetts volunteers, earned a reputation for gallantry, and was brevetted Major on the field.

He settled in New-Orleans, where he was Police Commissioner, Customs Officer, and held other positions under the Federal and State Governments until he joined the brilliant staff of the old New-Orleans *Republican* as city editor.

For twenty-five years he had been one of the most prominent men in local newspaper work, thirteen years of that time with the *Picayune*. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, a Past Dictator of the Knights of Honor, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, as well as other orders and societies.

He will be buried this afternoon with Masonic honors.

Major Robinson was for years the New-Orleans correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Daniel Trowbridge.

Daniel Trowbridge, who died yesterday at New-Haven, Conn., was one of the oldest and richest residents of that city. He was born there in 1820. For years he remained a grocer, trading chiefly with the West Indies. In 1860 he had acquired an interest in several coasters. In 1888 he disposed of his last vessel and retired from the merchant service.

He was President of several local corporations, among them the New-Haven Gas Company and the First National Bank, and was a Director of the Security Fire Insurance Company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad. His wealth was estimated at $1,250,000. He was a member of the New-York Produce Exchange.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. BALLANTYNE, a veteran newspaper man of Chicago, died in that city yesterday. He was with the *Inter Ocean* until 1881, when he assisted in founding the *Herald*. From 1883 until 1889 he was managing editor of the *Morning News*, now the *Record*. Then he became trade manager of the City Press Association. He was a charter member of the Chicago Press Club.

HANNIBAL G. CUTUGNO, one of the official interpreters of the Court of General Sessions, died yesterday of dropsy at the New-York Hospital. He was appointed by Judge Martine in 1890. He came to this country from Malta, where he was born forty-seven years ago. He leaves a wife.

EX-MAYOR NICHOLAS H. VOEGHLTY of Allegheny City, Penn., died at his residence yesterday afternoon. Mr. Voeghlty was one of the best-known citizens in Western Pennsylvania. He leaves a wife and family of thirteen children in comfortable circumstances.

COL. A. J. BOYD, President of the Bank of Reidsville, N. C., and the Hermitage Cotton Mill, died yesterday.

Not Permitted to Take Her Life.

Kate Heger, seventy-two years old, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself into the East River at the foot of East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. She was rescued by Ambulance Driver McGovern of the Harlem Hospital, who happened to be on the pier at the time.

The woman was accompanied by a girl twelve years of age. The child immediately ran away when she saw the woman throw herself into the water. Men on the adjoining dock witnessed the act, and they gave the alarm. Mr. McGovern dived into the water and rescued the woman. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found that she was uninjured.

The woman will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning on a charge of attempted suicide. Nothing of her history is known.

Editor Phelan Declares a War.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18.—In a signed open letter to the very Rev. John P. Frieden, S. J., Provincial of the Jesuits, the Rev. D. S. Phelan, editor of the *Western Watchman*, gives notice of war. The letter states that the writer was defamed in the *Civitta Cattolica*, the Jesuit organ at Rome, in a reference to his moral character. He says having lived here in St. Louis forty years and intending to end his days here, he is jealous of his good name. Through a friend he tried to have Mr. Frieden make an acknowledgment which has not been offered. He declares in closing: "Upon your head and the head of the man whom you should have guided, rest the responsibility of what may come. There will be no child's play in this conflict, but we give notice that the women and children and all non-combatants may move."

GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Virginia Democrats Pleased with the Work of Their Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 18.—The nominations and the platform of the Democratic State Convention, which adjourned this morning at 3 o'clock, give general satisfaction to the party. The selection of Col. C. T. O'Ferrall for Governor was settled weeks, if not months, ago. The Colonel is one of President Cleveland's friends in Virginia. This fact, added to his personal popularity, made him invincible.

R. C. Kent of Wythe, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a prominent and able representative of the conservative farmer element. His selection will greatly strengthen the ticket. R. Taylor Scott, the nominee for Attorney General, has held that office for four years, and is a strong man with the people.

The most significant feature about the result of the convention was the utter rout of the free-silver men. These were represented by Major J. Hoge Tyler, O'Ferrall's leading opponent for the Governorship. Tyler was an out-and-out free-coinage man. To strengthen his canvass for the nomination, Tyler several weeks ago wrote a clear-cut free-silver letter. Instead of assisting him, his friends admit that these utterances weakened him.

All attempts to force a free-silver plank in the platform adopted by the convention was a signal failure. The O'Ferrall men beat the opposition at every point. The platform, which reaffirmed the financial planks of the National Convention, was adopted this morning without a dissenting vote.

Mr. O'Ferrall says that he will sweep the State and this opinion is concurred in by all the Democratic leaders. As an instance of the revolution which has taken place in the Hill sentiment here, O'Ferrall, the recognized candidate of the Administration, carried by immense majorities every Congressional District in the State, which last year elected national delegates for the New-York Senator. These were the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts.

The campaign in this State opens Sept. 1. Col. O'Ferrall will not surrender his seat in Congress until just before the election in November. He will, however, at once tender his resignation to the Governor, to take effect at that time. This course will enable the Congressman to be in a position to vote on and take part in the debate in the House on the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. If he were to leave Congress now, the Populists would charge O'Ferrall with dodging a vote on this measure. His resignation will enable the half-dozen aspirants in O'Ferrall's district to open their canvass for the nomination for his seat when vacated. The Democrats will make a bold and aggressive fight. Their opponents will rely upon the free-silver issue to assist them.

The platform is as follows:

The representatives of the Democratic Party of Virginia, in convention assembled, reaffirming their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Mr. Jefferson and exemplified by a long line of illustrious Virginians, and congratulating the people upon the beneficent results of Democratic Administration whenever the Democratic Party has had control of the State and Federal Governments, do declare:

First—The Democratic Party having founded the public school system of Virginia, and having secured its efficiency by wise legislation, pledges itself to the people that it will continue to extend to the system a loyal and generous support until every child in the Commonwealth shall receive the benefits of an education.

Second—The Democratic Party in Virginia, being largely composed of farmers, and believing that the prosperity of the State is dependent upon the progress of agriculture, pledges itself that it will, by the encouragement of desirable immigration and enactment of proper legislation, do all in its power to promote and advance the agricultural interests of the State.

Third—The Democratic Party favors the most rigid economy in the administration of all the branches of the State Government; a revision of the laws regulating the criminal expenses of the State, and the enactment of such statutes as will equalize the assessments of property returned for taxation. The meagre returns from agriculture arouse the desire to relieve, as far as possible, the lands of the State by the imposition of taxes upon associations, enterprises, and other interests which can better bear the burden.

Fourth—The Democratic Party of Virginia, regarding the oyster industry as one of inestimable value to the State, will foster it for the benefit of its own citizens, will preserve to them the use of all the natural oyster rocks, beds, and shoals, and will oppose the transfer or surrender of the public rights therein to individuals, corporations, or syndicates, and we pledge the party to the correction of all unequal and unjust taxation which may exist upon this great industry.

Fifth—The Democratic Party of Virginia, remembering the unselfish services of her patriot defenders during the civil war, and recognizing her sacred obligations to care for her surviving sons who were disabled during that great struggle, and the widows of those who sacrificed their lives, will continue to favor such liberal appropriations within the resources of the State as will tend to the accomplishment of that end.

Sixth—We believe that the construction of good roads will largely promote the prosperity of our people by attracting immigration, enhancing the value of real estate, and securing better facilities for transportation to market. We therefore earnestly recommend the enactment of such legislation as may be necessary for the improvement of the condition of the public highways.

Seventh—We cordially indorse the wise, patriotic, and judicious administration of Gov. McKinney. We congratulate the people of Virginia that the settlement of the State debt has been at last perfected on terms alike acceptable to her creditors, honorable to the State, and within limits of her ability to pay. The final and successful solution of this vexed question has been accomplished under Democratic administration and through the efforts of Democratic officials.

Eighth—We denounce the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican Party has committed itself as fraught with the gravest dangers, and we demand the repeal of all Congressional legislation that countenances interference with the freedom of elections by the appointment of Federal Supervisors to revise the registration lists and scrutinize the ballots and Federal Marshals to overawe the people by their presence at the polls.

While it is true that only State officers are to be chosen at the approaching election in November, we cannot ignore the fact that Virginia, as a sovereign and co-equal member of the Union, is deeply and vitally interested in these questions of tariff reform and financial relief which are now challenging the earnest thought and deliberate attention of the American people. Upon the great question of the currency, we reiterate the principles announced in the National Convention at Chicago and indorsed with such unparallelled unanimity by the people of this country at the polls in November, and we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the speedy enactment of such laws as will carry out the provisions of that platform and relieve the country from the disastrous financial condition to which the unwise and reckless legislation of the Republican Party has brought it. We insist upon the passage of such legislation as will provide for an expansion of the currency sufficient to meet the business needs of the country without delay. In like manner we indorse the principles announced by the Chicago Convention on the subject of tariff taxation and urge upon Congress the imperative duty of carrying into effect by appropriate legislation the declarations of that platform as soon as the more pressing needs of the currency problem have received attention.

Tenth—We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on our State bank issues be repealed.

Eleventh—We believe the burdens of Government should be fairly and justly imposed and borne. To this end we earnestly favor a graduated income tax by the Federal Government, and the enactment of such Government laws as will secure the full and accurate listing of all property amenable to such a tax.

Twelve—We applaud the prompt and patriotic action of the President in issuing his proclamation convening Congress in extra session, and we anticipate with hope and confidence the adoption of such measure by the Democratic Senate and House of Representatives as will afford speedy relief to the people from the financial troubles by which they are now environed.

Broke Fireman Dunn's Arm.

A fire early yesterday morning in the five-story brown-stone apartment house at 226 West Sixteenth Street, which is occupied by seventeen families, caused a loss of $5,000. The fire started in the dumb-waiter shaft and soon extended to the fifth story. The tenants were immediately awakened and swarmed down the stairs and fire-escapes.

When Fireman Dunn was helping Mrs. Kate Manning, who is a very heavy woman, down from the second floor his foot slipped on the ladder, and he fell upon Policeman Robinson of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was standing below. Mrs. Manning came tumbling down on the fireman and broke his arm. The policeman was bruised about the head and body.

His Head Almost Cut Off.

A passenger on the 8 o'clock train on the New-York Central Railroad jumped from the train in the Grand Central Station last night before it came to a stop. He rolled under a car and was killed instantly. His head was almost cut from his body.

The man boarded the train at King's Bridge, and it was evident that he had been drinking heavily.

The man was identified as Henry F. Moore, a carpenter living at 301 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He was about forty years of age, had light brown hair, blue eyes, and wore an alapaca coat, a pink shirt, and ordinary black trousers. He was about 5 feet 10 inches in height.

Cash Wanted in Settlement.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Assistant Treasurer Jordan of New-York City refused to receive a draft of $5,500 on the Hanover Bank of New-York in settlement for the semi-monthly accounts of the Rochester Department, saying that he must have currency. The Rochester Department issued an order this morning that nothing but currency would be received for stamps, envelopes, and money orders.

Killed Walking on the Track.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 18.—John Tannis, eight years old, of Garfield, Bergen County, and Edward Englehardt, of the same age, of this city, undertook to walk two blocks on the rails of the Erie Railway here this evening. They had not gone far when a west-bound train was upon them. Young Tannis was killed and the other boy was thrown a great distance from the track.

SOME WORLD'S FAIR WINNERS

AWARDS ANNOUNCED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

Ten Per Cent. of the Nine Thousand Pictures Favorably Noticed—Medals and Diplomas Reciting Points of Excellence to Each Successful Artist—Jurors Disappointed in the French Paintings—Decisions as to the Sculptural Exhibits to be Made in a Few Days.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The official list of awards in the Department of Fine Arts was given out to-day by the National Committee on Awards. The awards for sculpture will not be ready for a few days. To each of the artists a medal and a diploma setting forth the points of excellence in his works were awarded. The exhibition of paintings made by French artists was disappointing to the jurors. An average of 10 per cent. of the 9,000 pictures in the Art Palace received awards. The following is the list, classified by nations:

UNITED STATES.

Oil Painting.—J. S. Sargent, C. C. Curran, C. H. Davis, Mark Fisher, Henry Bishing, George De Forest Brush, H. S. Mowbray, Irving R. Wiles, Frank W. Benson, Henry O. Walker, J. Francis Murphy, C. H. Turner, George Hitchcock, Winslow Homer, E. Tarbell, Eastman Johnson, C. Morgan McIlheney, Robert Reed, A. H. Thayer, C. A. Platt, Elihu Vedder, Jalden Wyers, G. R. Donoho, Robert Vennoh, E. E. Simmons, Theodore Robinson, Thomas Eakins, Childe Hassam, F. P. Vinton, F. W. Freer, Walton Palmer, George Innes, T. W. Dewing, Alfred Kappes, Gilbert Gaul, S. F. Urich, Bolton Jones, Horatio Walker, L. C. Tiffany, J. McNeill Whistler, Douglas Volk, D. W. Tryon, Fred S. Church, William L. Picknell, Orin Peck, D. Ridgway Knight, William H. Howe, Louis P. Dessar, Edwin A. Abbey, Edwin H. Blashfield, Leonard Ochman, Kenyon Cox, Thomas S. Clark, W. S. Kendall.

Water Colors.—Ben Foster, W. T. Smedley, F. Doveneck, J. H. Twatchman, Mary F. MacMonnies, Childe Hassam, Sarah T. Sears, P. F. Zogbaum, C. Morgan McIlheney, C. D. Gibson, Emma E. Lamperte, Harry Fenn, Clara F. McChesney, Joseph Pennel, Rhoda Homes Nichols, W. S. Metcalf, August Franzen, Miss Elizabeth Nourse, Louis C. Tiffany, Miss Caroline A. Lord.

Pastels.—Julius Rolshoven, J. Appleton Brown, R. Emmet Sherwood, Henry Murhman, Burge Harrison.

Black and White.—Gilbert Gaul, A. B. Wenzell, Frederick Remington, W. P. Smedley, A. B. Frost, Carleton T. Chapman, Thule de Thulstrup, W. Hamilton Gibson, Edwin A. Abbey, Howard Pyle, Will H. Lowe, A. C. Redwood, A. Castaigne, C. S. Reinhart, Robert Blum.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Oil Paintings.—J. M. Swan, J. C. Hook, George Clausen, W. W. Culess, W. Q. Orchardson, Mrs. Adrian Stokes, Henry Woods, William Carter, Peter Graham, J. W. Waterhouse, James Sant, William Logsdail, A. C. Gow, Mrs. Stanhope Forbes, H. Fisher, Ernest Parton, A. Stokes, Mrs. Clara Montalba, J. E. Millais, G. Weatherbee, Frank Brangwyn, G. H. Boughton, Henry S. Tuke, T. C. Goteh, Alma Tadema, Seymour Lucas, David Murray, Mrs. Annie L. Swinnerton, Arthur Hacker, W. L. Wyllie, E. A. Waterlee, Robert M. Macbeth, Marcus Stone, John R. Reed, Yeend King, L. H. La Thangue, Alfred Parsons, Miss Anna Alma Tadema, Walter Osborne, James Childs, W. H. Bartlett, Mrs. Alma Tadema, Frank Dicksee, A. C. Taylor, Henry Moore, Edward Stott, Hubert Herkomer, Albert Moore, Sir Frederick Leighton, Briton Rivière, Mrs. Anna La Merret, Mary E. Stewart Wood, John Lavoy, S. J. Solomon, Walter Langley, Colin Hunter, Mount Loudan, John Gilbert, Frank Bramley, Andrew C. Gow, Charles W. Wyllie, James D. Linton, Lady Butler, Tom Lloyd, William Stott, Edwin Hayes, E. A. Walton, J. J. Shannon, Henry Moore, Morley Fletcher, Birket Foster, T. R. Morris, Henry George Hine, Alfred East, W. L. Wyllie, William Titcomb, Lionell P. Smythe, D. W. Leader, Leopold Rivers, Frederick Brown, Mrs. Allingham, A. Stanhope Forbes, Henrietta Rae, J. W. Joy, S. Milton Fisher.

Black and White.—T. F. Goodall, J. R. Weguelin, Leslie Thompson, George Du Maurier, John Tenniel.

Water Colors.—John O. Harlton, J. Hay Henshall, W. H. Overend, W. Rainey, John M. Swan, A. East, James D. Linson, W. Hatherell, Kate Greenway, H. Coutts, F. S. Seymour Hayden, Alfred Parson.

GERMANY.

Oil Paintings.—Peter Jansen, Franz Carbina, Anton Braith, Christ Kroner, Herman Kaulbach, Heinrich Hermanns, Mrs. Vilma Parlaghy, Carl N. Bantzer, Joseph Block, Henri Heimes, Oscar Frenzel, F. Stahl, Walther Leistekow, Keller Reutlingen, Eugene Ducker, Alfred Zoff, Furd Max Brodt, Victor Weishaupt, Franz Roubadt, Max Liebermann, Paul Hoecker, Frits von Uhde, Otto Friederich, Theodore Hummel, F. von Schennis, Hans Hermann, E. Schwabe, Wilhelm Volz, Ferd Kesler, Gelth Kuhl, Franz von Lenbach, Heinrich Zugel, Ernst Zimmerman, E. Bracht, Ludwig Kraus, Herman Baisch, Carl Saltzmann, J. Von Brandt, Max Koner, Oswald Achenbach, Wil H. Truebener, H. Liesegang, A. Menzel, Karl Hartmann, Ferdinand Brutt, Richard Scholtz, Paul Meyer Mainz, Carl Von Stetten, Franz Von Deffregger, M. Thedy, H. Konig, J. Falat, Gabriel Max, Max Pietschman, Benjamin Vaulter, Andersen Lundby, E. Hausmann, Carlos Grothe, P. P. Muller, Gust Schonleber, Paul Meyerheim, Miss Fanny Edle Von Geiger, Ernst Oppler, C. L. Bockmann, Ludwig Herterich, Franz Simm, Mrs. Begas-Parmentier, Mrs. Marie Kalkrouth, Mrs. August E. Sheppa, and Miss Agnes Stamer.

Black and White.—Adolph Menzel, F. Stuck, A. Oberlander.

Water Colors.—Adolph Menzel, R. Reinecke, Franz Skarbina, Hans von Bartels, Hans Herman, —— Dettman, M. Seliger, Eugene Klinsch.

Large Oil Painting on Porcelain.—A. R. Kipps.

AUSTRIA.

Oil Paintings.—A. Ditscheimer, Lina Roeher, Tina Blau, K. Moll, Rudolph Ribars, B. Kunpfer, Vaclav Brozik, Eugen Jettell, F. von Defergger, Hans Temple, Julius von Pussinger, Frantz Simm, Heinrich von Angeli, Adel Selihmann, Carl Zewey, A. Zetsche, Olga Wiesinger, Mrs. Marie Mueller, Mrs. F. von Kirschberg.

HOLLAND.

Oil Paintings.—M. Ander Maarel, N. Bastert, William Maris, T. Offermans, P. I. C. Gabriel, Georga Poggenbeck, W. B. Tholen, Miss Theresa Schwartz, H. J. Melis, Jacob Maris, Jan Vrolyk, B. J. Blommers, Albert Neuhuys, Theophile de Bock, Mrs. M. Roosenboom, J. H. L. de Haas, J. S. H. Kever.

Water Colors—J. S. H. Keever, Jacob Maris, M. Ander Maarel, William Maris, Albert Neuhuhs, Mrs. H. Grandmont Donders, Josselin de Jong, J. H. Weissenbruck.

ITALY.

Oil Paintings.—E. Careano, M. G. Zanetti, G. Beldini, M. Corteggiani, E. Prati, S. Corelli, Dall Oca Bianca, G. Bottero, P. Traigiacome, S. Novo, R. Santore, Da Molina, G. Ciardi, L. Rossi, T. Lessi.

SOCIETY OF POLISH ARTISTS.

Oil Paintings.—W. Pruszkowski, John Mateyke, S. Kadzerski, J. Ryszkiewicz, W. Gersen, W. Telmayer, Z. Jasinski, W. Pieckowski.

CANADA.

Oil Paintings.—J. A. Frazer, G. A. Reed, T. C. V. Ede, Sarah B. Holden, Robert Harris.

JAPAN.

Oil Paintings.—Kawabata Gyiokusho, Iamo Keinen, Mochizuki Gyekusen, Tasaki Zowun, Neguchi Yukoku, Taniguchi Taichi, Hara Ryntaro, Munemura Keizan, Ujii Sezan, Mori Shunaku, Asae Rynkio, Takeuchi Seihe, Kubota Beisen, Taniguchio Koke.

Painting on Enamel.—Namikawa Sosuke, Kumagain Naohoiko, Hashimoto Gaho, Kawada Shibasaro, Suzuki Shonen, Koz Shoseki, Hasegawa Gyokujun, Ogata Gekko.

Painting on Lacquer.—Morimura Ichitaro, Taki Katei, Ikeda Taishin, Asano Sozaburo, Kawanobe Itcho, Igarashi Tajiro, Morichita Moriachai.

Painting on Porcelain.—Miyagawa Koxan, Takemote Havato.

SPAIN.

Oil Paintings—J. Garnelo, Felix R. Hidalgo, Santiago B. Rusinol, José F. Tapire, Antonio Degrain, De Baruele, Juan Planella Y. Rodriguez, Dumond Alvarez, Aranda Gimenez, Fernandez E. Pelaye, Carbonero Moreno, Gonzalo S. Bilbao, C. M. Ramirez, Luis Alverez, Joaquin Soroella, Enrique Simonet, Aranda Gimines, Sedano Santa Maria, M. Dominguez, José Gartner, Juan Loubre, Roselle, R. Luna, J. L. Garcia Pilliser, Maria Poiala, C. Santa.

Pastel—José de Pado.

Water Color—J. Tangiers Tapiro.

Black and White—J. Rios.

VENEZUELA.

Oil Paintings.—A. Herra Toro, Artino Michelema, Christobal Rojas.

SWEDEN.

Oil Paintings.—Nils Kruger, Carl Tradgardh, Alf Wallander, Brune Litjefers, Ida von Schultzenheim, Earl H. Nordstrom, A. Schultzberg, O. Bjork, A. Jungstedt, O. Arborelin, Carl Larssen, Prince Eugene.

Water Colors.—Carl Larssen and Carl Kjeilin.

Pastel.—Prince Eugene.

Black and White.—Bruno Litjefers.

DENMARK.

Oil Paintings.—Lauritz Tuxen, Johan C. Schiltkrull, V. Irminger, P. S. Kroyen, Vigo Johanssen, F. R. Wither, L. Paulsen, W. V. Dorph, N. P. Mols, P. Hansen, H. I. Brandekilde, A. Olsen.

MEXICO.

Oil Paintings.—José Maria Velasco, Gertrudi Schmitein.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Oil Paintings.—W. Lister, Thomas Roberts, A. H. Fullwood, Mrs. Ellis Rowan.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Oil Paintings.—Della Kalle, N. Orlandi.

BRAZIL.

Oil Paintings.—J. F. Almeida, Jr., Elisen D'Angelo Visconti, Pedro Weingartner, M. Brocos, Henrique Bernadello.

Water Colors.—Henrique Bernadello.

Pastels.—Henrique Bernadello, Rudolpho Amoedo.

A BRUTAL EXHIBITION.

Many Complaints About the Sun Dance Given by Indians at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Numerous complaints have been made to-day to the World's Fair officials on account of the savage brutality displayed at the sun dance held by the Quackahl Indians last night.

The Indians, with heavy twine strings fastened through slits in their bare backs, raced around a narrow platform, driven by two other Indians, who seemed to take a wild pleasure in the act.

Little rivulets of blood trickled from the cuts down their backs. Around and around they ran, leaping, twisting, and diving till it seemed to the horror-stricken spectators that each instant would see the flesh torn from their bodies.

This was kept up for an hour or more in the presence of an assemblage of over 5,000 people.

As the dance proceeded the Indians became frenzied, and many of the spectators were so sickened by the horrible sight that they left.

In spite of the protests, however, the performance will be repeated on a float in the lagoon, between the Machinery Hall and the Agricultural Building, next Thursday evening.

Austria's Day at the Exposition.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Austria's royal eagles screamed in regular American fashion at the fair to-day. It was Austria's day and the Austrians made the most of it. It was also the birthday of his Imperial Majesty, Francis Josef, and that fact gave the day additional importance. The celebration began early this morning when Archbishop Katzer said high mass in St. James's Church. After the religious ceremonies there was a parade and then almost the entire Austrian colony of Chicago, with all the visiting subjects of Emperor Francis Josef went out to the White City.

An informal reception was held in the Austrian section of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. The formal exercises at the fair were held in Music Hall. The introductory was made by Dr. S. D. Sewards of New-York.

What Pleased the Maharajah.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—In stating how America impressed him, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who left Chicago to-day, mentioned American railways and hotels as among the institutions that pleased him most.

The Rajah has certainly enjoyed exceptional opportunities for becoming impressed with the comfort and elegance of this country's hotel accommodations, for in New-York he stopped at the Waldorf, in Boston at the Vendome, at Niagara at the Clifton House, in Chicago at the Hotel Windermere, and in Washington, whither he goes from here, he will be quartered at the Shoreham.

Commissioner Lepori Pleased.

The Swiss Commissioner to the World's Fair, Jacques Lepori, is staying at the Imperial Hotel. He said yesterday that he was delighted with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and that every fellow-countryman of his shared in this opinion.

"Some other nations may have complaints to make of the treatment accorded their exhibitors and their displays, but Switzerland has met with more than the respect and courtesy her exhibitors even expected," he said. "The World's Fair will certainly prove a great help to commerce."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Members of Congress to Hear from Constituents on the Silver Question.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—A committee representing the business men of Boston and vicinity has sent a letter to the Boston Chamber of Commerce suggesting that that association should take action in support of the honest money demand of the country. The chamber is asked to at once issue an urgent letter to each one of its members requesting them to immediately write or telegraph to all persons with whom they may have business or other relations in the West or South, and ask them to correspond without delay with their Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging the importance of securing at the earliest possible day a vote upon the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

The committee urges that any dilatory tactics or other methods of delaying action should be severely condemned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18.—Petitions are being circulated among the bankers and business men of this city, calling upon Congress to repeal the silver purchase clause in the Sherman act. They are being generously signed.

An Heir of Senator Stanford.

Walter P. Butler of Saratoga has been appointed by Judge Putnam receiver in supplementary proceedings for Christine M. L. Gunning of Saratoga, a niece of the late Senator Leland Stanford of California, in the suit of the Lincoln National Bank, which obtained a judgment against her for $5,650 on Feb. 2, 1891. Papers in the case were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

On her examination she was asked what property she has, and she testified as follows: "I suppose, from what I have seen in the papers, that I have a legacy of $100,000 under the will of my uncle, Leland Stanford of California. I have had no notification of the legacy from the executrix or from any one representing her. I have no property of any kind other than the above legacy."

The testimony was signed Christine M. Lathrop.

Shot Himself in the Head.

Franz Finck, a German locksmith, twenty years of age, who lived with C. Raad at 213 West Twenty-seventh Street, attempted to commit suicide last night by shooting himself in the head at his home.

Finck has been in this country only about five months. Shortly after he arrived he opened a saloon, in partnership with a man named Weigel, at 323 West Thirty-ninth Street, and in three days they failed. Ever since that time Finck has brooded over the matter. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where it is said he will die.

Isidore Thibaudeau Dead.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, millionaire wholesale dry goods merchant and importer of this city, died to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ISAAC EPPINGER AND JOHN K. RUSSELL, composing the firm of Eppinger & Russell, wholesale dealers in and manufacturers of lumber at 66 Broad Street, at Olustee, Fla., and at Long Island City, made an assignment yesterday to Louis Adler. They were among the heaviest operators in yellow pine in the United States. The liabilities are between $350,000 and $400,000, and the assets are considerably more, consisting of 115,000 acres of land in Florida, with a mill, railroad, &c., 9,000,000 feet of lumber, creosoting works at Long Island City, and book accounts. Among the customers of the company were the New-York Central, Erie, Lackawanna, and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies.

GOTLIEB MANASSE, dealer in butter at 28 Ludlow Street, has been attached for $1,372 in favor of George Rittenhouse and for $1,102 in favor of John C. Geisel. He has been in business about twenty years. He formerly owned the house at 323 East Fiftieth Street, but he transferred it two weeks ago to Julius Friedlander, the consideration being $13,000.

Bradstreet's reports 404 failures in the United States during the week, against 474 in the preceding week, and 187, 181, 160, and 218 in the corresponding weeks of 1892, 1891, 1890, and 1889. Of the failing enterprises 73 per cent. were of those employing capital of $5,000 or less, and 14 per cent. of those with $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

FREDERICK C. PULS, trading as F. C. Puls & Co., printer and stationer at 415 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Herman Cantor, giving a preference for $1,555 to John McCutcheon of Brooklyn. His attorneys place the liabilities at about $6,000.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION has been placed in the hands of H. E. Beadle as receiver. The company claims that it has no debts. One policy-holder has a suit pending to recover $2,000, but the company disputes the claim.

THE DEELMORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Philadelphia has been attached for $14,056 in favor of Leopold Mayer on an assigned claim of George Campbell & Co. of Philadelphia for goods sold.

JAMES DIXON, who did business as a dealer in jewelry at 323 Eighth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Ralph E. Prime, Jr., giving preferences for $1,000.

THE BRITANNICA PUBLISHING COMPANY, at 95 South Fifth Avenue, and Arthur Kenny's shoe store, at 430 West Fourteenth Street, have been sold out by the Sheriff.

THE TREXLER SHOE COMPANY of Mertztown, Penn., has been placed in charge of receivers, with assets $38,000 and liabilities $40,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A Coroner's jury at Niagara Falls has rendered a verdict holding the New-York Central Railroad Company responsible for the death of Mrs. Emily Norton Hatch of New-Bedford, Mass., who was thrown from a carriage while crossing the railroad track Aug. 3 and killed.

—Alfred Ganoung accidentally ran a pitchfork into the leg of Jonathan Todd, his father-in-law, while drawing hay at Delhi, N. Y., Thursday afternoon. Todd seized the fork and crushed Ganoung's skull with it. Ganoung will die.

—In replying to a suit for divorce, Charles Clark of Sterling, Cayuga County, N. Y., has charged his wife with killing their infant by poison July 7. The infant's body has been disinterred.

—George Harvey was arrested yesterday at Chicago charged with the robbery of $5,000 from the First National Bank of St. Paul.

—A hailstorm in Wright County, Minn., Thursday destroyed property in a strip one-half mile wide and from thirty to forty miles long.

—State Senator Thomas Boyd was acquitted yesterday at Indianapolis in the suit brought against him by Ida May Davis.

—Charles Walton, the colored murderer of Sam Keith, a white boy, was lynched at Morganfield, Ky., Thursday night.

—Vincent Kilburn was fatally shot in St. Louis yesterday while resisting arrest for stealing ice cream at a lawn party.

—Reports from Augusta, Me., say that drought threatens serious damage to all crops throughout the State.

Chicago Beach Hotel still open. A delightful Summer resort four blocks from the World's Fair. Warren F. Leland, Manager.—*Adv.*

HOW ENGLAND LOOKS AT IT.

Discussion of the Bering Sea Award in the House of Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thomas G. Bowles (Conservative) asked the Government whether the award of the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration imposed upon Great Britain the obligation to forbid pelagic sealing by British subjects at any time whatever within a sixty-mile zone around the Pribilof Islands.

He also desired to be informed whether the award of the tribunal forbade British sealers to use firearms, nets, or explosives in their vocation, and whether it established a close season to be observed by pelagic sealers, and put other restrictions upon British sealers, while it imposed no obligation on the United States to restrict sealing on land at any time.

Further, Mr. Bowles said he desired to be informed whether the effect of the award would not be to give a practical monopoly of the sealing industry to the Americans and deprive British subjects of any share in that industry.

Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said it was not considered that the effect of the award would be to give the Americans a monopoly of the industry. True, he added, the use of firearms in the capture of seals had been forbidden, a close season had been established, and only sailing vessels would be allowed to engage in sealing. The award, however, imposed certain obligations upon the United States as well as upon Great Britain, and he could not admit that these obligations would act to the prejudice of British interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Representatives in this city of the North American Commercial Company, in advance of advices from the chief official at San Francisco, decline to discuss the demand made by Secretary Carlisle upon the company for the full amount of the rental, bonus, and tax under the terms of the contract made by Secretary Windom with the company in 1890 for the privilege of taking seals on the Pribilof Islands.

The law under which the contract and lease of 1890 was executed was passed in 1870. By its terms the rental of the islands was fixed at a minimum of $50,000, and a tax of $2 was laid upon each skin taken by the lessees. The annual catch was fixed at 100,000, and the Secretary was given authority to change that number, with accompanying discretion to modify the rental as might be deemed proper.

After the contract of 1890 had been executed, in which the catch for the year ended May 1, 1891, was fixed at 60,000 skins, the Secretary of the Treasury directed the company to cease killing seals after about 20,000 had been taken. In the settlement of accounts for that year the company claimed that it was equitably entitled to a reduction of the rental in proportion to the reduced catch of seals. In calculating this reduction, the annual catch stipulated in the law of 1870—100,000—was used as a basis, and not the 60,000 which the contract for that year authorized. By this method the amount paid to the Treasury on account of rental was one-fifth of 60,000, which the company had contracted to pay, and not one-third, which was the proportion of the number taken to the number allowed.

The next year the company claimed a reduction not only of the rental but also of the tax, $2 a head, and of the bonus which it had agreed to pay, $7.62½ a head. Relying upon an opinion rendered by Solicitor General Taft, and approved by Attorney General Miller, that these items might be considered as coming within the general term "rental," the Treasury Department allowed the claim of the company, and in 1892 it settled on a basis of about $1.17 a skin instead of $10.62½, the full amount prescribed by the terms of the contract, and in 1893 at about 97 cents.

The demand of Secretary Carlisle is for the rebate allowed by his predecessor.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT AT QUARANTINE

The Karamania's Passengers Will Probably Be Discharged Next Monday.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 18.—The following bulletin was issued by Health Officer Jenkins at 12:30 P. M.:

"All of the Karamania's passengers are well. They will all receive a final bath, and their personal effects will be again passed through the disinfecting plant preparatory to their discharge from Quarantine. The exact time cannot definitely be given, but will probably be Monday next.

"The German steamship Weser, from Naples, arrived at Quarantine this morning with 999 passengers on board, all of whom were well. With the exception of the disinfection of the large baggage of the passengers, all of the regulations have been carried out according to the provisions of the circular issued by this department Aug. 25, 1892, and in compliance with the regulations issued by the Treasury Department by authority of the act of Feb. 15, 1893.

"At Naples, July 24, 350 of the passengers came on board, and the others on the following day. The large baggage was transferred across Naples unopened. All hand baggage was disinfected by live steam. The large baggage of three passengers from Naples was also disinfected.

"An Inspector of the United States Government was put on board the steamer, which then cruised about five days outside the port of Naples. The passengers were inspected twice daily during this time. The Weser then returned to Naples, landed the Inspector, and proceeded on her voyage to Gibraltar and New-York. She arrived at the latter place without incident.

"Angelo Matonte, aged twenty-three years, a native of Salerno, Italy, and a citizen of the United States, who was ill when he embarked at Naples, died Aug. 13 of phthisis pulmonalis and was buried at sea. The passengers will be transferred to Ellis Island and the large baggage retained on board until the disinfection is accomplished. The history of the Weser justifies the prediction in the bulletin of Aug 9—that there would be no development of cholera on board. The Cachemire is the only vessel due from Naples whose arrival is awaited with anxiety, and I am informed that the same precautions were taken in her inspection abroad."

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. Jenkins at 9 o'clock to-night:

"The situation remains unchanged at Quarantine. All of the passengers continue in good health."

Death of Joshua Mather.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Joshua Mather, Sr., of the private banking firm of A. D. Mather & Co., this city, died to-night, aged sixty-eight years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

For *New-England*, northwesterly wind, slightly cooler, fair weather.

For the *District of Columbia, EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, westerly winds, warmer, fair, except occasional light local rains in Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, westerly winds, cooler, fair weather.

For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, variable winds, warmer, fair, except occasional light local rains.

For *Arkansas, Oklahoma*, and *Indian Territory*, warmer, southerly winds, and fair weather.

For *Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota* and *South Dakota*, warmer; southerly winds; fair, except occasional light local rains with thunder.

For *Montana*, warmer southerly winds; occasional light local rains.

For *Tennessee, Kentucky* and *West Virginia*, warmer; variable winds; occasional light local rains.

For *Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan*, and *Wisconsin*, variable winds, becoming southerly, warmer, fair, except occasional light local rains.

For *Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, variable winds, slightly warmer, generally fair, except occasional light local rains, with thunder.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—The barometer is generally below the normal. It is lowest off Cape Breton, and reports from the West Indies indicate a centre of depression north of Haiti.

The temperature has fallen slightly in the Southwest, the Atlantic States, and lake regions. It has risen in the Dakotas.

Northeasterly winds, with occasional light rain, prevail in New-England; local rains are reported from the lower lake region, South Dakota, and the South Atlantic coast.

The following heavy rainfall, (in inches,) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: New-Berne, N. C., 2.30.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	72°	70°	3:30 P. M.	92°	84°
6 A. M.	71°	68°	6 P. M.	85°	78°
9 A. M.	75°	73°	9 P. M.	78°	71°
12 M.	84°	74°	12 P. M.	76°	67°

Average temperature yesterday........73⅛°
Average for same date last year........79⅜°
Average for same date last fifteen years........72⅛°

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1 A. M. Friday to 1:30 A. M. Saturday.)

1 A. M.—226 West Sixteenth Street; Margaret Manning; damage, $1,000; John Gallagher, $800; building, $1,500; cause unknown.

8:30 A. M.—12 Hester Street; David Josephs; damage trifling; cause unknown.

8:45 A. M.—2,005 Second Avenue; L. Amendson; damage, $100; insured; cause, can turpentine igniting from kerosene lamp.

2:55 P. M.—15 Pike Street; chimney; damage trifling; cause unknown.

3:10 P. M.—172 Eldridge Street; Solomon Gibbs; damage, $25; cause unknown.

3:30 P. M.—Ninety-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue; unoccupied; damage, $25; cause unknown.

6:30 P. M.—At 151 West End Avenue; owner, T. B. Merrill; damage, $10; cause unknown.

7 P. M.—Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway; Coleman House; damage trifling; cause, defective flue.

8:15 P. M.—Eighty-ninth Street and Avenue A; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; damage, $20; cause, spontaneous combustion.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Mayor Gilroy's views on the rapid transit problem.
Arguments in the Shann murder trial.
Anarchists incited Thursday's riot.
Frank Gregory, artist, did not have hydrophobia.
Meredith will probably take an appeal.
Sentences in militia cases confirmed by the Governor.
Mr. Allen's Cordage charges.
Row in Jersey City over paving.
A chameleon-like baby.
Political troubles in Coahuila, Mexico.
Meeting of the Board of Street Opening.
Liberals triumph in Nicaragua.
Foreign and Naval Stores markets.

Page 10.

Yesterday's games of baseball.
Commercial Affairs.
Live Stock and Chicago Produce markets and State of Trade.
Post Office notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisement.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every news dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

MILHAU'S ELIXIR OF CALISAYA, while palatable, contains the requisite amount of that famous tonic bark. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.
Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.
At druggists' and country stores.

Buy the best, my own make Dress Shirts $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th Av., above 23d St., also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

MARRIED.

ABBOT—DAVIS.—At the bride's residence, West 58th St., Aug. 16, by Archdeacon Van Kleeck, F. A. ABBOT, Esq., and MARIE GENEVE DAVIS of Switzerland.

LEVEY—HARRISON.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, 1893, by the Rev. Dr. William Busse, JULIA PAULL, daughter of the late John Oldham Harrison of Louisville, Ky., to EDGAR J. LEVEY.

DIED.

Chipman, Richard M.
Haven, Nathaniel A.
Ketchum, Joseph, Jr.
McBride, Robert.
McMullen, Thomas.
Tapscott, Cyril E.

CHIPMAN.—At Devon, Penn., Aug. 15, Rev. RICHARD MANNING CHIPMAN, in his 88th year.
Interred at West Laurel Hill, Philadelphia, Aug. 17.

HAVEN.—At New-Orleans, La., Aug. 13, 1893, NATHANIEL APPLETON HAVEN, in the 64th year of his age.
Interment at Chicago.
☞ Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KETCHUM.—Suddenly, Aug. 16, JOSEPH KETCHUM, Jr., son of Joseph and Henriette M. Ketchum, in the 17th year of his age.
Funeral at the residence of his parents, 461 Classon Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M. Interment private.

McBRIDE.—Suddenly, at Atlanta, Ga., ROBERT McBRIDE, in the 47th year of his age.
Interred at Somerville, N. J.

McMULLEN.—At Bay Head, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 17, THOMAS McMULLEN, in the 88th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 26 West 33d St., on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 10:30 A. M.

TAPSCOTT.—CYRIL EDWIN, son of Frank L. and E. Louise Tapscott, at Fallsburg, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1893.
Funeral private from the residence of his parents, Flatbush, N. Y., Aug. 19.

In the death of the Rev. THOMAS McCLURE PETERS, D. D., his brethren of the clergy recognize the loss to the Church and community of a man genuine and devoted in character, whose intelligent prevision and comprehension of the scope of Christian work, combined with his cheerful and persistent activity, enabled him to achieve great and beneficent results. For fifty years connected with the same parish, his labors were crowned by spiritual and material success, as evidenced by the large and loving congregation of St. Michael's and the completion of their noble free-church edifice. His sympathetic interest in all that concerned the welfare of his own people directed his attention to the manifold, yet unrecognized, needs of the community at large, and so he became a pioneer in city mission work. His service as a philanthropist was the outgrowth of his labors as a parish priest. From small beginnings he developed various institutions, such as the Sheltering Arms, the Children's Fold, and the House of Rest for Consumptives, of the benefits of which the whole public alike partake. His appointment as Archdeacon of New-York was thus universally recognized as a fitting official recognition of his character and service. Beloved of the brethren and honored of all men, by the sudden call of his Master he now "rests from his labors and his works do follow him." "Blessed is that servant whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing." Signed in behalf of the clergy present at the funeral.

C. C. Tiffany, F. B. Van Kleeck, J. B. Gibson, George S. Baker, Committee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1893.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

New Publications.

NEW AMERICAN NOVELS.

Good Company No. 29.
JOSEPH ZALMONAH.
By Edward King. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

Every chapter thrills with life, contains a picture, an episode, or an event. The reader is hurried on from strike to strike, scenes of privation and misery are contrasted with mirthful exhibitions of the oddities of the new-comers, but nowhere is there any caricature. The quarter of a million Hebrews who inhabit New-York, and the hundreds of thousands of the same race that fill our other cities will find the story exceedingly interesting.

Good Company No. 30.
NOT ANGELS QUITE.
By Nathan Haskell Dole. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

It is a wholly modern book, fin de siècle in method and style, and will interest the younger iconoclasts who are tired of the old models.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

Good Company No. 28.
PAULA FERRIS.
By Mary Farley Sanborn. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.25.

Good Company No. 27.
LARRY.
THE $2,000.00 PRIZE STORY.
By Amanda M. Douglas. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Sold by all booksellers, and sent by mail on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Boston.

THE FAIENCE VIOLIN.
By Champfleury. Translated by W. H. Bishop. Appletons' Summer Series. 12mo. Cloth, specially-designed cover, 75 cents.

"Champfleury had a pleasure in the accurate study of life, and a keen sense of humor which made him a realist of a distinguished type, never confounded even with Balzac, also his contemporary. His principal qualities are thought to be his analysis and sense of humor. Bright and jolly as it is, Sainte-Beuve calls 'The Faience Violin' 'a unique study in moral pathology.' Champfleury's performance, so far as I am aware, has not yet found its counterpart. In 'The Faience Violin' he dismissed all the usual master motives of the novel, and found an original passion of human nature in the ardent zeal that drives the collector, not alone of old china, but of bric-a-brac in general—the collector, in fact—to every kind of comical and almost pathetic excess."
—*William Henry Bishop in the Preface.*

For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

D. APPLETON & CO.,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SPECULATION IN THE STOCK MARKET AT A STANDSTILL.

Not Enough Doing to Determine the Drift of Prices—Fluctuations Which Mean Nothing—Brokers' Offices Deserted and an Air of Listlessness Everywhere—Chicago Suspected of Working a Currency Corner—The Prevailing Premium on Gold Induces Heavy Imports.

NEW-YORK,
FRIDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

Fluctuations in the stock market no longer mean anything. The trading at times is so light that it is difficult to determine the drift of the market. Every one is wishing for something to turn up to improve the situation without knowing exactly where to look for it, and in the meantime the dilatoriness of Congress in dealing with the financial situation adds to the gloom and depression.

The transactions to-day were considerably less than 100,000 shares, and in only one stock — General Electric — did the trading exceed 10,000 shares. The short interest is large notwithstanding recent covering, and it is being added to every hour. There was no pronounced weakness anywhere, but that was because stocks were not pressed for sale. Brokers' offices are bare of customers and the room traders apparently have not sufficient energy left to "scalp for eighths." An air of listlessness pervades everything.

The currency situation attracts considerable abstract attention. The premium to-day on many transactions exceeded 3 per cent., although some were made as low as 2½ per cent. A strong suspicion exists that there is a combination in Chicago to work a currency corner. The moneyed men of that city have in the past tried their hands at similar operations in all the products of the earth with more or less success—principally with less—and it is believed that they are now taking advantage of the necessities of their neighbors to bring about an artificial stringency in currency. The visitors to the World's Fair spend not less than $350,000 a day in currency, and once it reaches the banks it is hoarded. The Chicago banks have also secured within the past fortnight $8,000,000 in gold, but they are to-day the best customers the money brokers of this city have. The charge may not be proved, but many believe it to be true, and the circumstantial evidence in its support is strong.

Four millions of dollars in gold has reached this city within the past twenty-four hours, and upward of $5,000,000 additional was engaged to-day in London for shipment to this country. The movement is, of course, abnormal in the face of the prevailing rates of exchange. The gold comes because of the premium paid for it, and it will continue just so long as we are willing to pay more than its actual value. Congress in the meantime hesitates to provide the only relief which is possible. The Clearing House issued $500,000 additional certificates for the use of an up-town bank, and there are now outstanding $37,880,000.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.— Bid.	Closing.— Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	140	140	140	133	140	10
American Coal	28½	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	29	235
American Cotton Oil	58½	58½	58½	58½	57	58	2
American Express	105	105	105	105	102	108	298
*American Sugar Refining	71½	72⅜	71⅜	71¾	71½	71¾	6,870
*American Sugar Refining pf	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	72½	73	17
American Tobacco pf	79	79	79	79	78	80	160
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14¾	14⅝	14¾	2,474
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	2½	300
Baltimore & Ohio	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	64	65½	60
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	22	..	150
Canada Southern	41	41	41	41	41	41½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	13½	14	13¼	14	13½	14	1,010
Chicago Gas	48½	49¼	48¼	49¼	49	49¼	5,270
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51	..	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	86	86	86	86	85	90	100
Chicago & Northwestern	93½	94	92¾	93⅞	92⅞	93	5,245
Chicago & Northwestern pf	130	130	128	129	128	129¼	730
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74	74½	73¾	74	73⅞	74⅛	3,845
C., C., C. & St. Louis	31¾	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31	985
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	50¾	51¾	50¾	51½	51¼	51½	7,750
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	109¼	109¼	190¼	109¼	109	110	170
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	56	57	55¾	57	56½	56¾	1,035
Cleveland & Pittsburg	137	137	137	137	137	145	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½	6½	120
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	14½	14½	13½	13½	..	..	730
Delaware & Hudson	108⅞	108⅞	108	108⅝	108	108⅝	1,210
Delaware, Lack. & Western	135	135	134½	135	134½	135	450
Denver & Rio Grande pf	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	28¾	29½	260
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	18⅜	19⅜	18¼	19⅛	19	19⅛	4,800
Evansville & Terre Haute	84	84	84	84	83½	86	104
General Electric	39	39½	37½	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	15,923
Great Northern pf	100	100	100	100	100½	104	400
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	5	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛	6	455
Illinois Central	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89	89¾	125
Laclede Gas	10	10	10	10	9¾	11	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	57¼	58¼	200
Lake Shore	112	112½	111¾	112½	112	112½	1,093
Louisville & Nashville	52¾	53⅞	52¾	53⅞	53⅜	53½	1,800
Manhattan Consolidated	108	108½	107	107½	107⅛	107¼	3,171
Michigan Central	80	80	80	80	77½	81	125
Minneapolis & St. Louis t. r.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	9	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	19	23	100
Missouri Pacific	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼	20⅛	20½	1,300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10½	10½	10½	10½	9¾	10	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16	16	16	16	15¼	16	33
Nashville, Chat. & St. Louis	58	58	58	58	56	62	100
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	9	9	9	9	8½	9	155
*National Lead Co	23	23½	23	23½	23	23¾	275
*National Lead Co. pf	60¾	60¾	59½	60	59½	60	130
New Central Coal	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6	8	100
New-Jersey Central	93	93	93	93	90½	92	17
New-York Central	98	98⅛	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾	685
New-York & New-England	18	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18⅜	18¾	800
*New-York, Pittsburg & Ohio pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	..	..	300
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	11½	11½	11½	11½	10¾	11¾	100
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	..	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	11½	11½	11⅜	11½	11½	11⅝	2,005
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	25	25	25	25	24	25	300
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10	10	10	10	9½	10	20
New-York, Sus. & West. pf., new	38	38	38	38	37	38	100
North American	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛	3½	1,420
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	5,395
Northern Pacific pf	17⅛	17⅛	16¼	17	17	17½	1,222
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½	..	200
Ontario & Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	100
Pacific Mail	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅜	9½	340
Philadelphia & Reading	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	950
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	42	45	100
Pullman Palace Car	142	142½	142	142½	141	143	210
Rich. & West Point, 1st ins. paid	1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅛	1¾	100
Rich. & West Point pf., t. r.	11	11	11	11	10	13	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	102	102	100	100	98	101	50
Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	19	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅝	11	525
Texas Pacific	5½	5½	5	5¼	5¼	6	410
Toledo, A. A., & N. M.	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	100
Union Pacific	16¾	17	16½	16¾	16⅝	16¾	2,000
United States Express	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	44	50	122
United States Rubber pf	50	50	50	50	50	58	50
Wabash	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	6⅞	7⅛	300
Wabash pf	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	400
Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	130	130	125	140	18
Western Union Telegraph	75⅜	76⅛	75¼	76	75⅝	75⅞	2,837
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	12	105
Wisconsin Central	5	5	5	5	..	..	115
Total sales							92,831

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	104	104	104	104	$2,000
Am. Dock 5s	102	102	102	102	3,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	68	68	66¾	66¾	26,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	34	34	33	33	6,000
At. & Pac. inc	5	5	5	5	2,000
At. & Pac. 4s	50	50	50	50	10,000
B. & O. g. 5s of 1925	107½	107½	107	107	5,000
Canada South. 1st	100	100	100	100	8,000
Canada South. 2d	95	95	95	95	1,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	13,000
Ches. & O. 6s, Series A	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ches. & O. g'n 4½s	62½	62¾	62	62	8,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	70½	70½	70½	70½	1,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	40	40	38½	38½	28,000
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	83	83	83	83	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	112½	112½	112½	112½	24,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	72	72	72	72	10,000
C., I., St. L. & C. 4s	90	90	90	90	1,000
C., C., C. & I. 1st	108	108	108	108	1,000
Col. & H. Val. 6s	85	85	85	85	1,000
Con. Gas. of C. 5s	65	65	65	65	7,000
*Den. & Rio G. 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	5,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	20½	20½	20	20	14,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	97	97	97	97	4,000
Erie 2d cn	64½	64½	64½	64½	1,000
†Gen. El. deb. 5s	65½	65½	65	65	25,000
Green B. & W. inc	15	15	15	15	8,000
Iowa Central 1st	73	73	73	73	1,000
K. Pac. 1st, Den.	109	109	109	109	5,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	70¾	70¾	70	70	17,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	32½	33	32½	33	9,000
Laclede Gas 1st	70	70	70	70	5,000
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	16,000
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	95	95	95	95	1,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	110	110	110	110	2,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st	118	118	118	118	3,000
N. Y. C. ext. 4s	97	97	97	97	11,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½	1,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106½	106½	106½	106½	5,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	2,000
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
North. Mo. 1st	100	100	99	99	4,000
†North Pac. 1st, c.	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	24,000
North. Pac. 2d, c.	85	85	85	85	2,000
North. Pac. 3d, c.	61	61	61	61	2,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	29¼	29¼	28½	28½	18,000
Northw. ext. 4s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	75	75	75	75	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	35,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	12½	12½	12½	12½	10,000
Reading gen. 4s	60	60	59¾	59¾	9,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, T. R.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	19,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	89½	89½	88⅞	88⅞	19,000
R., W. & O. cn	104½	104½	104½	104½	4,000
St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	51	51	49½	49½	14,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	100	100	100	100	1,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	51	51	50	50	42,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	106½	106½	106½	106½	2,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	104	104	104	104	7,000
St. P., M. & M. 1st, M. 4s	80½	80½	79	79	11,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	110	110	110	110	1,000
Sav. & W. 1st, t. r.	35½	35½	35½	35½	1,000
Tol. & Ohio C. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	50	50	50	50	3,000
Union Elev. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	100	100	100	100	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	101½	101½	101½	101½	2,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	40	40	40	40	2,000
Wabash 1st	95½	96	95½	96	6,000
Wabash 2d	65	65	65	65	2,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	95	1,000
West Shore 4s, c.	95	95¼	95	95¼	16,000
West Shore 4s, r.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	2,000
Wis. Cent. 1st	61	61	61	61	2,000
Total sales					$553,000

*Seller 10 flat. †Including $10,000 at 63, seller 50. ‡Including $15,000 at 100, seller 30 flat.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	130	150	Mex. Cent.	5¾	6⅜
Alt. & T. H.	23	32	Minn. Iron	..	..
Alt. & T. H. pf.	140	155	Mob. & Ohio.	11	13
Amer. Coal	60	80	Nat. Cord. pf. 1st as. pd.	25	35
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	50	Nat. L. Oil	15	17
*Amer. Tob.	56½	60	N. Y. & N. H.	180	185
B. & S. Ill. pf.	133	..	N. Y. & N. pf.	10½	12
Bruns. Co.	3	5	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st. pf.	52	55
B., R. & P. pf.	..	70			
B., C. R. & N.	32	..			
Can. Pac.	71	72¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	19	21
Cen. Pacific	16½	18	Norf. South.	47	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	75	Nor. & W. pf.	21	21½
C. C. & I. Dev.	8	10	Ohio South.	20	35
C. Fuel & I.	18	20	Ont. Mining	7	9
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	60	Oregon Imp.	9	14
Con. Coal	20	30	Ore. R. & N.	30	35
D. & R. G.	9	10	O. S. L. & U. N.	7	10
D., M. & Ft. D.	4½	9	Penn. Coal	250	300
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	13	30	Peo. & East.	3	6
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	6½	P., D. & Ev.	6¼	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	13	18	Pitts. & W. pf.	23	29
E. T., Va. & Ga.	¼	⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	11	13
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	6	12	P., F. W. & C.	140	145
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	..	1	Quicksilver	1½	2½
Flint & P. M.	..	12	Rens. & Sara.	150	160
Homestake	10½	..	R. & W. P., 1st ass. pd.	⅛	..
I. C. leased 1	88	91	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Iowa Cent.	5	7	St. L. S. W. pf.	6¾	7½
Iowa C. pf.	17½	18	St. L. South.	95	..
Laclede G. pf.	50	55	St. P. & D.	20	27
L. E. & West.	13½	14½	St. P. & D. pf.	90	95
Long Island	92	98	St. P. & O.	27	27½
L., N. A. & C.	10	11	St. P. & O. pf.	95	97½
Man. Beach	3	5	St. P., M. & M.	96	99
Md. Coal pf.	40	60	Sil. bul. certs.	73¾	..
			U. P., D. & G.	5	6
			U. S. Rubber	16	20
			W. & L. E. pf.	39⅜	41½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	71½	72⅜	71½	71⅞	1,920
At., T. & S. Fé	14½	14⅞	14½	14¾	475
Ches. & Ohio	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	300
C., C., C. & St. L.	31	31	30¾	30¾	210
Chicago Gas	48¾	49¼	48¼	49½	1,260
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	55⅞	57	55¾	56⅞	1,330
Chi., Bur. & Q.	73¾	74½	73¾	74⅛	3,180
Chi., M. & St. P.	50⅞	51¾	50¾	51⅜	7,290
Chi. & N. W.	93⅞	94¼	93⅜	93¾	880
C., St. P., M. & O.	27½	27½	27½	27½	10
Del. & Hudson	109½	109½	108½	108½	110
Distilling & C. F.	18⅝	19⅜	18¼	19⅛	1,340
General Electric	38¼	39¼	37½	38½	4,830
Green Bay	5	5	5	5	200
Lake Shore	111⅞	112⅛	111⅞	112⅛	200
Louis. & Nash.	53⅜	53⅜	53	53⅜	200
Manhattan	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼	290
Mo. Pacific	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20¼	390
North American	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	10
Nat. Cordage	10	10	10	10	130
National Lead	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	10
N. Y. Central	98	98	98	98	10
North. Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4	4	200
North. Pacific pf.	17	17	16⅜	16¾	300
N. Y. & N. Eng.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	10
Tenn. C. & I.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	100
Union Pacific	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	350
Wis. Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	100
Western Union	75½	76¼	75½	76	530
Total sales					25,985

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock Tun.	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 2d A	33	33	33	33	$5,000
At. & Pacific inc.	5½	5½	5½	5½	4,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	39	39	39	39	2,000
Ches. & O. 4½s	62½	62½	62½	62½	5,000
Can. South 1st	100	100	100	100	2,000
Chi., B. & Q., cn.	112½	112½	112½	112½	2,000
Erie 2d cn.	64	64	64	64	2,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	65½	65½	65½	65½	3,000
Laclede Gas 5s	70	70	70	70	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	70¾	70¾	70½	70½	5,000
Met. Elev. 1st	110	110	110	110	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	33	33	33	33	1,000
North. Pac. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	4,000
North. Pac. 5s	29½	29½	28½	28½	8,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	15	15	15	15	3,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	13	13	13	13	2,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	89	89	89	89	2,000
R., W. & O. cn.	104½	104½	104½	104½	2,000
St. L. South. 1st	50½	50½	50½	50½	3,000
Wabash 1st	95½	95½	95½	95½	3,000
Wabash 2d	65	65	65	65	2,000
Total sales					$70,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@5 ℘ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ℘ cent.

Time money was stringent. Loans were made on a basis of 6 ℘ cent. and commission, the latter being a matter of private arrangement. Very little business was done.

There was no change in the commercial paper market. The supply is large, but there are no buyers. Nominal rates are 12@15 ℘ cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $72,928,443 and balances $3,492,748. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $107,534.

In London call money was 2@2½ ℘ cent. Short and three months' bills were quoted at 3⅞.

Gold to the amount of £796,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States. There was also withdrawn £60,000 for shipment to Canada.

The Clearing House to-day issued $500,000 additional loan certificates. The total amount now outstanding is $37,880,000. The Boston Clearing House issued $90,000 and cancelled $250,000, leaving $10,940,000 outstanding.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm, but was without special feature. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.83½ for 60-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½@$4.82¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ¼; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $5@$7.50 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$15 discount. Boston—New-York funds, $1.15@$2 premium for cash. Philadelphia—New-York funds, $5@$15 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5; telegraph, 15. St. Louis—$8 discount.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 73¾ bid. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 73c ℘ ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 59c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 33⅜d ℘ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports 161,053 ounces of silver on hand; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 160.

The Government was offered 147,000 ounces of silver to-day. The amount purchased was 40,000 ounces at 73¹⁄₁₀ and the same price was tendered for the balance.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Evans. & T. H.	4	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1
Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r.	⅞	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾
Nash., C. & St. L.	2¼	Distilling & Cattle F.	1

DECLINED.

Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	¾	Manhattan	1½
Chi. & Northern pf.	1	Michigan Central	4
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	1
Cleve. & Pitts.	3	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1⅛	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	1
General Electric	1	United States Express	2¼
Lake Shore	¾		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was very dull and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Dock 5s	2	Wabash 1st	1
North. Pacific 2d, c.	8		

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	N., C. & St. L. 1st	1½
At., T. & S. F. 4s	1½	N. Y., Ont. & W. ref. 4s	2⅜
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	1	N. Y. Ont. & W. 5s	4
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	1½	North. Missouri 1st	1
Ches. & O. Series A	2	North. Pac. 3d, c.	20
Ches. & O. Ohio gen. 4½s	1⅛	North. Pacific cn. 5s	1
Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn. 2-4s	3½	Pitts. & Western 1st	2
Chi. & North. Pac. 1st	1½	R. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1
Con. Gas of Chi. 1st	5	St. L. & S. F. cn 4s	4¼
Det., M. & M. l. g.	2	St. L. S. W. 1st	1
Green Bay inc	1	St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1½	St. P., M. & M. Montana ext. 4s	3
Kansas & Texas 1st	1	Sav. & West. 1st, t. r.	4¾
Kansas & Texas 2d	1	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1897	2

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	105	....
4s, r.	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1897	108	....
4s, c.	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	110	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	103	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	49
American Surety	164	184
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	98	102
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	124	130
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn Traction	..	18
Brooklyn Traction pf.	..	70
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R.R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	85	..
Consolidated Electric Storage	½	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	..	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. (4 ℘ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	147	152
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	108
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	64
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	101
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	..	17
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
Manhattan Elevated 4 ℘ cent. scrip	86	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	150	185
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	98	105
New-York, New-Haven & H. R. R. Co.	..	187
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	300
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	85	90
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	58
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	55
Standard Oil Trust	..	133
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf.	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	95	105
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	154
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf.	..	14
Thurber-Whyland pf.	20	30
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	110	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	140	153
Union Ferry	..	46
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union R'y Co. stock ("Huckleberry")	110	130
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	40	45
United States Trust	..	840
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	105	112
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. † Nominal. ‡ With interest.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Dun's Review will say to-morrow:

There is a rift in the clouds. Faint and yet definite signs of improvement are all the better because they come, not from possibly delusive hopes or from momentary foreign aid, but from the good sense and the wonderful recuperative power of the people themselves. Business is trying to go ahead without waiting for Washington. Imported gold, $9,000,000 or more during the week, does not go to the right spot, but the people are creating a home-made currency for themselves by using certified checks in paying hands, settling local accounts, and purchasing grain and cotton. The bank circulation has increased $2,000,000, but the decrease on deposits of national banks alone May 4 to July 12, was $193,169,588, and during the past month withdrawals have also been heavy. Little money comes back as yet from timid hoards, and the paralysis of exchange is nearly as complete as ever, but that very fact pushes each section and city into relying more on itself and less on Government and Wall Street. Many concerns are failing or closing, but resumptions are now becoming somewhat frequent, and in the very shrinkage of production men see evidence that demand must soon overtake supply.

The commercial failures this week number 455 in the United States, against 192 for the same week last year, and 27 in Canada, against 25 last year. Of United States failures 154 were in Eastern States, 84 in Southern, and 217 in Western States and Territories. Two of the failures were of firms employing over $1,000,000 capital each, 12 others were employing each over $100,000, and 92 were firms of over $5,000 capital.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
B. & O. Southwest.—2d week Aug.	$52,903	......	$5,286
Buff., Roch. & P.—2d week Aug.	70,741	$6,020	......
Canadian Pacific—2d week Aug.	417,000	4,000	......
Ches. & Ohio—2d week Aug.	191,359	......	32,000
Denver & R. G.—2d week Aug.	101,100	......	135,200
Int. & G. N.—2d week Aug.	49,959	......	17,333
Iowa Central—2d week Aug.	37,497	......	5,185
K. C., M. & B.—1st week Aug.	18,338	......	197
Mexican Central—2d week Aug.	155,316	9,272	......
Mo., Kan. & T.—2d week Aug.	156,670	......	25,828
Ont. & Western—2d week Aug.	86,355	3,843	......
Pitts. & Western—2d week Aug.	51,127	4,802	......
St. L. Southwest.—2d week Aug.	74,400	......	12,200
Wabash—2d week Aug.	262,000	......	33,000
Summitt Branch & Lykens Valley, July—			
Gross	176,360	......	9,686
Deficit	8,365	......	2,547
Jan. 1 to date—			
Gross	1,381,898	51,700	......
Net	155,236	92,757	......

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

City	400	New-York	200
Manhattan	175	Western National	107

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Generally Lower Markets and a Dull Trade.

Wheat was dull and ⅝@⅞c lower, as influenced by lower cables, foreign selling, local realizing, and weak Chicago markets.

Corn followed wheat and the West and closed at a decline of ⅜@⅝c, with a dull trade.

Cotton lost 8@10 points through the decline at Liverpool and a slow speculation.

Coffee was less active and closed at a decline of 5@10 points, as following Havre.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The market opened quiet and continued dull and featureless, closing quiet and very little changed. At the Clearing House this morning the situation was quiet and little changed. Money between the banks loaned at 7 3-10@8 ℘ cent., but new money is practically all 8 ℘ cent. The fact is, the loans between the banks are being liquidated through Clearing House certificates, and many of the larger creditor banks are averse to loaning, for the reason that they say that debter banks should look to the Clearing House Committee for their funds. There is no important change in the currency situation. Brokers quote prices at from 1½ to 2 ℘ cent. Currency is coming out only in small amounts, and there seems to be an unsatisfied demand. In the outside market money on call is practically 8 ℘ cent., but is largely influenced by special considerations. Mercantile paper finds a slow and unwilling market, and it is impossible to classify rates, which are largely nominal. Rates for business paper continue about the same—9@15 ℘ cent.; corporation paper, 8@10 ℘ cent. Only $90,000 Clearing House certificates were issued, $250,000 were retired, leaving the total outstanding $10,940,000. The Old Colony Trust Company is making exchanges of Old Colony stock for New-York, New-Haven and Hartford shares on the basis of $21 for fractions. There is, however, an increasing number of Old Colony stockholders who are increasing the option, which runs to the end of the year, to elect to keep their 7 ℘ cent. guaranteed stock. Clearing House exchanges to-day were $9,577,068, as against $14,417,071 for the corresponding day last year. The balances were $1,028,925 against $1,524,546.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	14⅝	14¾	Osceola Min.	22	23
Atlan. & Pac.	2	..	Pull. P. Car	142½	144
Atlan. Min.	7½	7¾	Quincy Min.	94	98
Bay S. Gas	5½	6½	Tam. Min.	125	126
Bost. & Alb.	200	..	Gen. Elec.	38	38½
Bost. & Low.	170	..	Gen. Elec. pf.	70	75
Bost. & Me.	141	142	West. Elec.	..	17½
Bost. & Prov.	240	..	West. Elec. pf.	37	39
B. & M. Min.	18⅜	18¾	Wis. Cent.	5	5½
Boston Land	3	..	Water Pow'r	1	1¼
Bell Tel.	175	178	W. End Land	10¾	11
C., B. & Q.	74	74¼	W. E. St. Ry.	51½	52
Cal. & Hecla	255	260	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	75	76
Cent. Mass.	12	..	Atchison 4s	67	68
Clev. & Can.	..	2½	Atch'n 2d As.	32	34
Cent. Min.	2	2⅛	A. & P. inc.	5	..
Erie Tel.	..	39	C., B. & N. 5s	92	95
Franklin Min.	8½	..	C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s	..	95
F. & P. M. pf.	..	50	Mex. Cent. 4s	46	..
Fitchburg	..	13	Mex. Central 1st inc.	8	11
Fitchburg pf.	70	71	Mex. Central 2d inc.	..	5
Fr'ohm's B. L.	2½	3	NY. & N. E. 7s	..	110
K'rs'ge Cop.	5	..	NY. & N. E. 6s	102	..
Lamson S. S.	14	15	N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6s	..	93
Maine Cent.	..	117½	Wis. Cent. 5s	..	66
Mex. Cent.	6	6¼			
N. Y. & N. E.	18⅛	18⅜			
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	50			
Old Colony	..	168			
Oregon S. L.	7	9			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The market has been dull and steady. There was some selling of Northern Pacific common, believed to be the liquidation of some loans by New-York interests. The preferred stock was strong. Metropolitan and Philadelphia were dealt in lightly at slightly advanced prices. Baltimore was in demand at 17½. Currency is in better supply at lower rates. New-York Exchange is quiet, with wide fluctuations. The market closed steady. The total sales of stocks were 14,661 shares, of which 7,745 were in Northern Pacific common, 110 in ditto preferred, 959 in Lehigh Valley, 607 in Pennsylvania, and 511 in Reading.

Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Trac.	17½	17¾	North. Pac.	3¾	4
Hunt. & B. T.	..	33	North. Pac. pf	17	17⅛
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	6½	Pennsylvania	49½	49¾
Ins. Co. of N. A.	19	19¼	Penn. Steel	..	70
Lehigh Nav.	46¼	47¼	People's Trac.	8	10
Lehigh Val.	31¼	35⅛	Phil. Trac.	70	70½
Met. Traction	80	80½	Phil. & Erie	21	..
Minehill	..	65½	Reading	6 9-16	6⅝
New. Pas. 5s	80	80½	Rochester	..	54
North. Cent.	66	70	U. Co.'s of N. J.	218	219
			W. N. Y. & P.	3⅞	4⅞

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$181,903,141
Silver dollars and bullion	330,973,544
Silver dollars and bullion act July 14, 1890	149,401,349
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,172,117
United States notes	15,523,541
United States Treasury notes	4,920,515
Gold certificates	4,367,110
Silver certificates	2,322,185
National bank notes	3,413,583
Deposits with national bank depositaries, general account	12,523,012
Disbursing officers' balances	3,884,197
Total	$722,404,294

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$85,973,389
Silver certificates	331,126,504
United States Treasury notes	149,855,280
Currency certificates	5,785,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	39,313,635

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $284,439; from customs, $471,717, and miscellaneous, $38,731.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $84,835.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

All Departments Suffered on Account of Large Withdrawals of Gold.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It was known this morning that large amounts of gold would be withdrawn to-day, and all departments suffered in consequence. Consols fell to 97⅞ on sales of about a million, said to be for account of one of the houses shipping gold, and this is probable, as the proceeds might well be needed.

From the Bank of England was withdrawn £796,000 for New-York, of which £434,000 was in American coin, which the bank sold at 76s. 10d. per ounce, and 60,000 sovereigns went to Toronto. The receipts were £16,000 from Rio, £17,000 from Lisbon, and £6,000 in French coin. The net withdrawals were £817,000.

Discounts were weak at 3⅝ during the morning, but closed strong at 3¾.

When the extent of the gold shipments became known rumors were started that the bank rate would be advanced to-morrow or Monday, but this is most unlikely, although it may be raised on Thursday, if the Bank loses more gold before then.

Americans were lifeless and, in sympathy with the other markets, weak, but the closing was firm, at fractions above the lowest prices. Rumors are current that St. Paul will pass its dividend.

The importation of Russian hay and straw into Germany has been prohibited.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—St. Paul 1⅝, to 52½; Atchison 1⅜, to 14⅜; Louisville and Nashville 1⅛, to 54¾; Canadian Pacific 1, to 73½; Union Pacific ⅞, to 17⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 17⅝; Illinois Central ½, to 92½; Erie ⅜, to 11⅞; Ontario and Western ¼, to 13¼; Reading ⅛, to 6¾; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 13⅞, and Kansas and Texas ⅛, to 10½. Lake Shore sold at 117. British consols were quoted at 97 15-16 for money and 98 for account.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 106, North Chicago at 156@157, Diamond Match at 100, Strawboard at 24, Lake Street L at 19½. Money, 7 ℘ cent. Bank clearings, $9,879,344.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Mexican	.50
Belcher	.15	Ophir	.50
Best & Belcher	.50	Potosi	.50
Chollar	.25	Savage	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Sierra Nevada	.25
Crown Point	.25	Union Consolidated	.30
Gould & Curry	.20	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.50	Yellow Jacket	.35

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

Director Abbott's Opinion of the Threatened Philadelphia Suit.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The story of the suit to be brought in Philadelphia against four Directors of the Northern Pacific for malfeasance in office was shown to-day to one of them, Mr. Edwin H. Abbott.

"This is all rot," said Mr. Abbott emphatically when he read the story. "It is merely an attempt to influence proxies at the coming election in October. The whole thing was thrashed over last Winter."

Mr. Abbott said that this was the work of Brayton Ives, and that his charges were all completely answered eight months ago.

As to the charge that the Directors bought for the Northern Pacific properties in which they were personally interested, Mr. Abbott said that when the Wisconsin Central lines, with which he is connected, were leased he was not a member of the Northern Pacific board, and did not become so for some months afterward. When he did go in, it was for the reason that an interest representing about a thousand miles of road ought to have some one in the board to look after its interests.

"Mr. Ives's charges are groundless and have been so adjudicated in the United States Circuit Court by the Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, then United States Circuit Judge, and his only object is to influence proxies."

Subsidy Wanted in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 18.—The Hon. J. B. Candler of Boston and David S. Baker and John P. Gladding of Rhode Island, Directors of the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal and Railway Company, together with the local Directors, have been in Halifax several days endeavoring to secure from the Nova Scotia Government a subsidy of $3,200 a mile toward the construction of their proposed railway from their coalfield at Broad Cove, thirty-five miles, to Orangedale, where it would connect with the Intercolonial trunk system.

The Government does not appear to have yielded to the strong pressure brought to bear upon it to grant this subsidy.

Something up in Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—There is something brewing in the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or, more properly speaking, among the Canadian Pacific syndicates. There have been consultations and whisperings about a new entrance into the States, and the talk on the street has references to the Boston and Maine Railroad. Ever since the McIntyre syndicate (which means the principal shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway) acquired the control of the Grand Trunk it has been expected that it would try to extend its powers, and of late the action of these gentlemen has been such that it is considered almost certain that a new investment, and this time in the United States, is on the tapis.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—The New-York Central excursion train which left this city with 138 passengers on the 14th inst., left Buffalo with 1,032 passengers, and delivered that number at Chicago. The gentleman up in the Grand Central Station, who keeps tab on all records, record-breakers, and eclipses, strokes his beard contentedly when he surveys these figures.

—The annual report of the Wagner Palace Car Company for the year ending June 30, as filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany, shows gross earnings of $4,108,589, and expenses paid, including the building of new additional cars and their equipment, $4,349,160, a deficit for the year of $240,571.

—The Reading Railroad Company has arranged to pay its debt of $978,000 to the Lehigh Valley Company by transferring coal of that value. It was because of the inability of the Reading to pay this debt that the Lehigh Company annulled its lease.

—The Erie Railway will run a special train from Buffalo to Chicago next Monday night, leaving Buffalo at 10:30 o'clock. This will practically be part of the half-rate excursion train which leaves here at 10:15 A. M. next Tuesday.

—An arrangement has been effected by which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad management will be able to extend the $9,000,000 of guarantee fund notes which matured Nov. 1 for five years.

—H. Walter Webb, the Third Vice President of the New-York Central Railroad, started over the road on a tour of inspection yesterday.

—Russell Sage merely shrugged his shoulders when asked about the rumor that he was to go into the Northern Pacific Directory.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—An attempt at highway robbery was made shortly after 10 o'clock this morning in a thickly populated section of this city. Louis Dauber, collector for the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, was passing up Bank Street. There were several men standing near Newark Street. He paid no attention to them, however, and made several collections in the neighborhood. Mr. Dauber then started to walk down town.

When he was a short distance from Newark Street three of the men started toward him. The tallest of the three took hold of his arm and demanded money for beer. The collector refused. The man then seized Dauber by the arm. One of the others made an attempt to reach the collector's inside pocket. Mr. Dauber struck both men and they ran away before they could be seized. Mr. Dauber had about $700 with him.

Robbing Churches in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Aug. 18.—There is much indignation here because of the many church robberies committed in different parts of Mexico during the past few days. The latest acts of vandalism are reported from the City of Ira Puata, State of Guanajuata, where two Catholic cathedrals were entered the same night by robbers and several thousand dollars' worth of gold and silver ornaments stolen. A few nights ago a band of brigands made an attack upon the church at Yantinitian with the object of robbing it. The alarm was given and a number of citizens armed themselves and the outlaws were driven off.

GOOD WORK WITH THE BROWN GUN.

A Velocity of 2,665 Feet Per Second Secured at a Test.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Brown segmental gun to-day, with a charge of twenty-one pounds of Leonard smokeless powder and a sixty-two-pound shot, gave the enormous muzzle velocity of 2,665 feet per second, with a maximum pressure of 46,800 pounds per square inch. This is the highest velocity ever obtained in this country. Ninety-nine test shots have been fired from this gun.

The Brown segmental wire-wound gun is an American-designed weapon. It was recently tried at the shops of its builders, where it withstood successfully a pressure of nearly 70,000 pounds per square inch.

The pressure of 46,800 pounds per square inch recorded in yesterday's firing test is heavier than is permitted with built-up steel guns of the same calibre. Navy six-inch high-powered ordnance rifles are subjected under similar conditions to pressures of about 15.5 tons per square inch. When the pressures recorded in the new navy guns run as high as seventeen tons per square inch, which sometimes happens as the result of chemical changes in the powder, the regulations forbid the further use of the powder except in cases of great emergency.

The first six-inch breech-loading gun built for the United States was carried by the dispatch vessel Dolphin. This gun in its tests on the proving grounds was at one firing subjected to a pressure of twenty-nine tons per square inch, the result of using a foreign powder the exact character of which was unknown to the ordnance experts. The Dolphin's gun, however, withstood the pressure.

The initial muzzle velocity obtained by the Brown wire-wound gun yesterday is not as great as has been obtained in some foreign guns. In May, 1892, at Havre, a fifty-seven millimetre (six pounder) Canet rapid-fire gun, eighty calibres long, developed an initial velocity of 3,325 feet per second, with a chamber pressure of 16.98 tons per square inch. As far as is known, this velocity, obtained by the Canet gun, is the highest known to date. The powder employed was B N G. The charge weighed 3.08 pounds and the projectile 5.94 pounds. The shot on which the velocity in question was recorded was the seventeenth of nineteen fired.

According to *La Marine Française*, a fifteen centimeter Canet rapid-fire gun, in a firing trial on Dec. 16, 1892, gave an initial velocity of 2,854 foot seconds, with a chamber pressure of nineteen tons per square inch.

The tremendous velocities obtained with the Canet six-pounder gun, it should be remembered, were got from a weapon of much smaller calibre than the Brown gun tested yesterday.

The wire-wound gun has shown itself on recent occasions capable of standing greater pressures than the steel built-up gun. For the wire-wound gun a twenty-ton pressure is not now deemed too exacting.

Velocities of 2,665 feet have recently been obtained at the Paris shop of the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company with a new type of six-pounder naval gun. The powder used was smokeless. With this velocity, in traversing a distance of 1,000 yards, the projectile does not rise more than four feet.

The Brown wire-wound gun would have been tested officially long ago but for the want of suitable powder. The Leonard powder used yesterday is understood to be of American manufacture.

The Russian battle-ship Nicolai I., which was recently in port, carried wire-wound guns of six-inch calibre in her broadside battery. Considerable difference of design is understood to exist between the Russian and the Brown guns. Aside from the guns carried by the Nicolai I., it is not known that wire-wound guns of large calibre have as yet been introduced to any extent in naval services. Wire-wound guns are in use, however, somewhat extensively abroad in the shape of twelve-pounder six-hundredweight field pieces.

Hanged for Charles Aron's Murder.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 18.—William J. Jamison was hanged to-day in the basement of the Court House in the presence of 100 people, while 5,000 waited outside. Representing himself as an herb doctor, Jamison was given a home with Supervisor Charles Aron, near Cliola station, six miles from here, eighteen months ago. He treated Mr. Aron's wife for cancer. While drunk one day in April he demanded Mr. Aron's money. Being refused on the ground that he had agreed to effect a cure before receiving pay, he shot Mr. Aron and compelled him while dying to sign a check for $300. The neighboring farmers turned out and caught him in a few hours.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
23 shs. Chatham National Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
100 shs. Brooklyn Traction Co. pfd.
200 shs. Brooklyn Traction Co. common.
100 shs. St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. Co. common.
20 shs. United States Trust Co.
50 shs. United States Mortgage Co.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn.
70 shs. Nineteenth Ward Bank.
$5,000 Chattanooga Southern R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, (Atlantic Trust Co. receipts.)
$5,000 Denver Water Co. of Denver, Col., 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1895.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
75 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Franklin National Bank.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
418 shs. Gondolo Tannin Co. common.
12½ shs. Gondolo Tannin Co. pfd.
$5,000 Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
$5,000 Maryland Central R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds 1939, (Hypd.)
70 shs. Sabiston, Murray & Co. common, (Hypd.)
$1,000 Thomson-Houston Electric Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust Bond.
40 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
$1,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Consld. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1936.
$1,000 American Cotton Oil Co. 8 p. c. Debenture Bond 1900.

Financial.

Now is the time
to get good mortgages
at 5% and 6%,

such as are usually taken by the savings banks at 4½ per cent. This Company is now receiving numbers of such applications, for large and small amounts, and can furnish to investors exceedingly choice mortgages.

Those who wish their funds under their own control, should take this opportunity to put their principal where it is safe and at the same time earning a liberal rate of interest.

Borrowers will pay for a guarantee of payment by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company in addition, if required.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
SECOND NOTICE!
TO THE BONDHOLDERS:

Holders of bonds to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 have signed the bondholders' agreement of the undersigned committee, and all who wish to act with this committee should sign and return the agreement at once.

Copies mailed by CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., 18 Wall St.

JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
H. O. ARMOUR,
JAMES M. HARTSHORNE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
MORTON S. PATON.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1893.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, 1893, and will reopen Sept. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.
T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

ALL KINDS OF
CURRENCY WANTED
At a premium, payable by our bank check. NESSLAGE, COLGATE & CO., 29 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street
Chemical National 270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,864,000. 29 NASSAU ST.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET
The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National 16 Nassau Street
Central National 322 Broadway
Chase National 15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National 18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National 38 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

IN CHANCERY, AT MOBILE, ALA.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS AND CERTAIN JUDGMENT CREDITORS—THE MOBILE AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

Pursuant to a decree rendered by the Honorable Chancery Court for the Thirteenth District of the Southwestern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, sitting at Mobile at the April Term, A. D. 1893, thereof, in a certain cause pending in said court wherein The Central Trust Company of New-York is complainant, and the Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company and others are defendants, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Register in Chancery for said District will hold a reference at his office, at the Court House of Mobile County, State of Alabama, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1893, and will, after hearing such matters as may be there brought before him, adjourn said reference to 12 o'clock M. the 15th day of September, A. D. 1893, when and where he will continue said reference at the office of Dunning & Fowler, Counsellors-at-Law, 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York. At said reference the Register will ascertain and report by the terms of said decree:

1st. The amount and number of bonds now outstanding which were regularly issued by said railway company and certified by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of February 1st, 1887, and as far as practicable the names and residences of the respective holders thereof.

2nd. The dates of the maturity and the number and amount of the coupons which were attached to and issued with said mortgage of the issue of February 1st, 1887, which were outstanding and in default at the time of the filing of the bill in said cause, and at the time of the holding of this reference.

3rd. The amount and number of bonds now outstanding which were certified by the trustee in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of February 1st, 1890, and as far as practicable the names and residence of the holders thereof.

4th. The dates of the maturity and the number and amount of the coupons which were attached to and issued with said bonds of the series of February 1st, 1890, and which were outstanding and in default at the time of the filing of the bill in this cause at the time of the holding of this reference.

5th. The Register will ascertain and report what, if any, judgments have been obtained by the holders of any of said coupons under the aforesaid mortgages; the amount of such judgments and the particular coupons merged therein, and the names of the persons by whom said judgments were obtained and the present holders of said judgments, the date of such judgments and the amount thereof, and whether or not said judgments are a superior lien upon what, if any, of the property covered by said mortgages, respectively.

6th. The Register will ascertain and report a full description of the property covered by said mortgages respectively, and it shall be the duty of the Receiver to furnish him with an inventory of all the property in his hands as such Receiver.

All persons having such claims against said Mobile and Birmingham Railway Company, as are provided for in said decree, are notified that they must file the same with the undersigned at his office at Mobile, on or before the 21st day of August next, or with him at the office of Dunning & Fowler, 67 Wall Street, New-York, on the 15th day of September next, or within five days thereafter.

Witness my hand this 18th day of July, A. D., 1893. JOSEPH HODGSON, Register.
au12-1aw6wS

WRITE OR CALL FOR NEW OFFERINGS,
WITH
Particulars and Quotations
ON SOME SPECIALLY DESIRABLE
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
WHICH WE CAN SELL AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS.
N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
15 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

JAMES BOYS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
50 and 52 Exchange Place,
Rooms 18, 19, 20, and 21,

buy and sell stocks and bonds, grain and provisions, cotton and coffee, for cash or on margin. Private wires. Market letter free on application.

Unlisted securities and trust company stocks a specialty.

Commercial paper, city and country notes dealt in.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF
HECKER - JONES - JEWELL MILLING COMPANY,
207 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, Aug. 16, 1893.
DIVIDEND NO. 4.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Sept. 1 to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Monday, Aug. 21, and opened at 9 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 20.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due Sept. 1, 1893, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn.
THOS. A. M'INTYRE, Treasurer.

OFFICE
HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1893.
DIVIDEND NO. 181.

The regular monthly dividend, TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for July, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 25th inst. Transfer books close on the 21st inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OFFICE OF THE
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1893.

The interest upon the scrip of the company to Sept. 1, 1893, will be paid to the holders of record on that date. The scrip books will be closed on the 23d of August and open on the 2d day of September, 1893.
P. F. KOBBE, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1893.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMMON and preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York on Monday, Aug. 21, 1893, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Monday, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M.
EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

SANITY OF DAVID J. SOLOMON.

A Commission Appointed Yesterday to Inquire Into His Mental Condition.

Justice Van Brunt in the Supreme Court yesterday named Charles H. Daniels and Dr. Paul Allen as a commission to inquire into the sanity of David J. Solomon, who is now in Bloomingdale Asylum suffering, so his two brothers and Superintendent Lyon assert, from paresis.

The petition for the commission includes the affidavits of Dr. William E. Dold, Assistant Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, and Dr. Charles H. Brown, who all say that Solomon is suffering from paresis.

In his affidavit Henry Solomon states that his brother's interest in the firm of David J. Solomon & Co. is worth $40,000. He also has an interest in the estates of his father and one of his brothers, both deceased. The affiant adds that his brother, while mentally irresponsible, and while at the head of the firm, transferred $30,000 of the firm's book accounts to Field, Chapman & Fenner on a contract for merchandise, which the firm repudiates.

Miss Clara Perry Thomas, to whom Solomon was betrothed, was present during the whole of yesterday's proceedings in court, surrounded by a bevy of young women sympathizers.

R. J. Haire, the young woman's counsel, said that he had seen Solomon at the asylum, and that to him the alleged paretic appeared perfectly sound in mind. He obtained permission for Dr. E. C. Spitzka as an expert to visit Solomon. In reply to an application of ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs Judge Van Brunt refused to dismiss the writs against the asylum authorities and Henry and Lemon Solomon until the order for the examination by a jury was made out.

The case will probably come before a jury about the first week in September.

HE DENOUNCED THE CONVENTS.

Ohio Lawyer Says in Court They Are Little Better Than Prisons.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—The Mary Goetz habeas corpus case, instituted upon the theory that the girl is restrained of her liberty at the Convent of the Good Shepherd in this city, was before Judge Pugh to-day. Capt. C. T. Clark, who presented the application, seeks to investigate the plan upon which the institution is conducted, and to that end he asked the court to order the attendance of two girls who have been at the convent for years.

The Judge granted the request after Capt. Clark's speech, in which the lawyer said, among other things, that he expected to show that the institution is a prison within which is incarcerated more than 100 girls, and that convents are now operated against the laws and the Constitution. He desired, he said, to serve notice that the Good Shepherd institution is on trial, and when the Legislature convenes it is the intention to appeal to it to open the doors of the convent.

J. D. Sullivan, who represented the Sister Superior, deplored the course taken by his adversary, saying that the girls were kept there until old enough to get situations.

The girls brought to court to-day as witnesses testified that they had very little liberty and that neither of them had been outside the convent for seven or eight years.

Decision in the habeas corpus proceedings was reserved until to-morrow.

FATAL TO BOTH COMBATANTS.

Wildcat Kills Woodchuck and Woodchuck Kills Wildcat.

DOWNSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—An exceptionally large woodchuck, which had his home near Seaberry Settlement, in Delaware County, had a desperate fight the other day with a wildcat. He killed the cat, but while he was doing it received injuries from which he himself died. The battle was witnessed by Fred and Will Borson while they were walking through a clearing in the woods.

The wildcat was seen by the boys just as he sprang at the woodchuck, who saw him just in time to rise on his haunches.

As the cat struck the woodchuck he sank his teeth in his back. The woodchuck threw up his head, and with his four long teeth tore a great hole in the cat's side, laying bare the heart and lungs.

In the death struggle the wildcat shook the woodchuck around in such a lively manner that his back was broken. The animals died locked together.

The woodchuck weighed twenty-seven pounds and the wildcat nearly eighteen pounds.

His Liberty of Short Duration.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 18.—George Lewis, colored, a United States prisoner at the State Penitentiary, was released to-day and immediately rearrested on a charge of forgery. In 1891, while a convict in the penitentiary, he forged a pardon by the Secretary of War, sent it to Washington, and had it mailed to him. A stamp on the envelope was the only thing that led to suspicion and detection. At the same time he raised a draft on the Savings Bank of West Virginia for $20,000, which was accepted by a Leavenworth bank and a portion paid.

Five Drowned in an Old Well.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—In the town of Pouncoen, State of Zacatecas, a number of women were drawing water from a well which was wide and had no parapet. The women, to draw the water, had to stand on beams laid across the well's mouth and let down buckets attached to ropes. These beams, which were old and rotten, broke and let a number of women down into the water. Five of them were drowned and eight seriously injured.

ARMY AND NAVY.

RIFLE COMPETITION.—The following named officers will report at Fort Niagara, N. Y., Aug. 19, for duty during the department rifle competition: As chief range officer, Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb; as statistical officer, First Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry. As range officers: First Lieuts. Robert H. Anderson, Ninth Infantry; Wilson Y. Stamper, Twenty-first Infantry; Frederick L. Palmer, Twenty-first Infantry; John P. Finley, Ninth Infantry; Charles L. Beckurts, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. James W. McAndrew, Twenty-first Infantry; Charles C. Clark, Ninth Infantry; John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry. The following named officers will report as competitors: First Lieuts. Elmore F. Taggart, Sixth Infantry; Wendell L. Simpson, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieuts. Harry H. Bandholtz, Sixth Infantry; Edmund L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry; William M. Morrow, Twenty-first Infantry.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. J. R. Bartlett, thirty days from Aug. 26; Lieut. Commander G. A. Bicknell, twenty-five days from Aug. 21; Lieut. Commander R. M. Berry, commanding officer of the Michigan, seven days' leave; Lieut. Col. W. L. Kellogg, Fifth Infantry, one month from Sept. 10; First Lieut. D. A. Frederick, Seventh Infantry, twenty days after Sept. 1; Capt. J. M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, ten days; Capt. W. H. C. Brown, Fifth Infantry, one month extension; First Lieut. D. L. Tate, Third Cavalry, from Aug. 17 to Nov. 1; Capt. S. M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, one month's extension; Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, Ninth Infantry, three months' extension.

INFANTRY TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Seventh Infantry are made: First Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, from Company G to Company A; First Lieut. John L. Barbour, from Company A to Company G. First Lieut. William W. Galbraith, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Mason, California, vice Second Lieut. William G. Haan, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

RECRUITING DUTY.—The following named officers will be relieved from recruiting duty and will join their regiments: First Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, Sept. 4; First Lieut. Robert D. Walsh, Fourth Cavalry, Sept. 19.

SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM J. GLASGOW, First Cavalry, is detailed as range officer in connection with annual department rifle competition, Department of the Colorado, vice Second Lieut. John S. Winn, Second Cavalry, relieved.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. STROTHER SMITH has been detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Newark, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer L. D. Miner, who will be attached to the San Francisco.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL is appointed to meet at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, Aug. 26, with Major Valery Havard, Surgeon, President, and Second Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

FIRST LIEUT. CHARLES L. COLLINS, Eleventh Infantry, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice, will proceed to Fort Bayard, New-Mexico, under orders from Headquarters, Department of Colorado.

SURGEON L. G. HENNEBERGER and MEDICAL DIRECTOR A. C. GORGAS have been appointed delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress, as representatives of the Navy Department.

FIRST LIEUT. J. E. MYERS, Third Artillery, Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department of Texas, will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to conduct the department rifle competition.

MAJOR FRANCIS E. LACEY, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyoming, and will, upon expiration of his present leave, proceed to Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

FIRST LIEUT. B. W. DUNN, Ordnance Department, will act as chief ordnance officer of the Department of Texas during the absence on leave of Major C. E. Dutton.

CAPT. ROBERT M. ROGERS, Second Artillery, will proceed to Fort Madison, Castine, Me., and, upon completion of some public business, return to Fort Preble.

SURGEON B. S. MACKIE and L. G. HENNEBERGER have been detailed to examine cadets admitted to the Naval Academy in September.

MAJOR ADAM KRAMER, Sixth Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

CAPT. HENRY P. KINGSBURY, Sixth Cavalry, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

ENSIGN J. L. JANE has been ordered to the Bureau of Equipment as assistant in the electric lighting office.

MAJOR THOMAS C. LEBO, Sixth Cavalry, is assigned to station at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Sale in Foreclosure—Property Bid in by the Plaintiffs.

There was but one sale of real estate at auction yesterday—a sale under foreclosure, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, by Richard V. Harnett & Co. The property was 364 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.11, with a five-story brick flat upon it. Due on the judgment, $22,343. Samuel G. and Julia A. Lockwood, the plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit, became the purchasers at $22,000. No sales are announced for to-day.

A Sale of Maiden Lane Property.

Hoffman Brothers, E. A. Cruikshank & Co., and another broker, between them, consummated a sale of Maiden Lane property about which there was a good deal of gossip in brokers' offices yesterday. It was of 2 Maiden Lane, 21 by 88.10, with an old five-story office building upon it. The owner was Francis M. Smith, an American residing in Paris. Mr. Smith had the property posted in several brokers' offices, and in one of them was offered $150,000 for it about a month ago. He rejected that offer, thinking he could do better; but one of his conditions being that the property should be paid for in spot cash, he soon found that the increasing tension on the money market was counting against him, and he was forced to make concessions. Finally he accepted the offer by Hoffman Brothers' client of $135,000. But this buyer found that where he had counted on getting a part of the money not any was to be had, so he gave up the purchase. In about two hours Hoffman Brothers found another man who offered $140,000 for the property, $100,000 to remain on mortgage, but the owner wanted all cash, and finally a sale was made at $135,000 cash, fifteen days' contract, to S. J. Calford. The property is of the gilt-edged variety, and was universally considered a bargain at the price. The building is rented for $12,400, and there are, besides, $1,000 of vacancies, making the gross income when fully rented, $13,400 per year. Only the tense stringency of money accounts for such a sale. As against it the statement was made by two well-known real estate firms—one in Pine Street, the other on Broadway—that they had several customers for any more bargains of that kind that might offer. One leading firm said they had over $3,000,000 to invest in such bargains.

New Buildings and Alterations.

In the Building Department yesterday, plans for the following structures and alterations were filed:

By Joseph L. Buttenwieser of 230 East Sixtieth Street, for a five-story brick tenement at 103 Madison Street, $26,000.

By the same, for a five-story brick tenement at 146 Madison Street, $25,000.

By the same, for a five-story brick tenement at 103 West Third Street, $25,000.

By Isaac M. Dyckman of King's Bridge, N. Y., for a two-story frame factory building on the northwest corner of Riverdale Avenue and Ackerman Street, $3,000.

Charles F. Mattlage of Hoboken, N. J., alterations to be made to a five-story brick building used for manufacturing purposes, $8,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 18.

Norfolk St, 74; George F. Reesch, referee, to Leopold Yesky	$10,250
4th St, s s, 101.3 ft e of Bowery, 19.6x95.2; Gustav Voight to Gustav Frank	11,500
Sullivan St, 117 and 119; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Lemlein Buttenwieser and another	37,000
Eldridge St, w s, 201; Nathan Cohen and wife to Louisa Simon	33,000
West Houston St, 160; Paulina Spiro to D. C. Willoughby	50,000
2d Av, s w corner of 24th St, 97.1x74.1; Thomas F. Mulvany to S. M. Mulvany	1
3d Av, 687 and 689; Eugene Kahn to Henrietta Kahn	7,000
82d St, 153 to 161 West; Andrew J. Kerwin and wife to M. G. Lowenstein	160,000
Amsterdam Av, w s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x86; J. H. Robertson and wife to Harriet E. Anderson	1,000
52d St, 330 East; Julius J. Kaplan to D. C. Willoughby	22,000
45th St, n s, 243.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles Morris and wife to Meyer Abraham	8,750
50th St, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x98; Charles Wise and wife to Anna Wise	1
52d St, 330 East; Paulina Spiro to J. J. Kaplan	22,000
93d St, n s, 175 and 177 East; Paulina Spiro to D. C. Willoughby	80,000
66th St, n s, 110 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.5; William Hoyt and wife to Rachel Epstein	32,500
51st St, 311 East; Bella Steefel to Lizzie Merkes	16,750
111th St, 227 East; Pauline Rosenstock to Ellen Cayo	18,500
Madison Av, e s, 25 ft n of 131st St, 74.11x98; Frederick Rohrs and wife to Edward M. Scudder	72,000
123d St, 105 and 107 East; Dillon C. Willoughby and wife to Paulina Spiro	1
Lenox Av, n w corner of 116th St, 201.10x200; Michael Gillooley to Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York	1
99th St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; M. G. Loewenstein to George Marcus and another	17,000
98th St, n s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 125x100.11; M. G. Loewenstein to Andrew J. Kerwin	50,000
99th St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; George Marcus and another to Andrew J. Kerwin	17,000
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of map of estate of Charles M. Connolly; H. T. Livingston and wife to J. R. Brown	1
148th St, s s, 315 ft w of Brook Av, 25x99.11; Sarah J. Pirsson to Henry Ahr	4,000
Gerard Av, e s, 300 ft n of James St, 100x125; H. T. Livingston and wife to J. R. Brown	1
Arthur St, e s, 116 ft n of Crescent Av, 50x87.6; J. J. Herrick to Margaret Stonebridge	1,850
Lots 9 and 10, map of Hester A. Shannon; Teresa Isaacs and another to Edward C. Heerwagin	1,150
Orchard Av, s e s, lot 280, map of East Tremont; W. C. Grant to Winifred Grant	500
Map 738A, lot 49, map of North Marble Hill; P. P. Williams and wife to Hattie M. Craven	1,675

Recorded Mortgages.

Ahr, Henry, to Sarah J. Pirsson; s s of 148th St, w of Brook Av, 3 years	$3,000
Byrnes, Patrick, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of road leading from King's Bride to West Farms, n of Bayard St, 1 year	2,500
Lot 1, Block 3, on map of property of Sheridan & Segrave, 24th Ward; John H. Bormann and another to the Northern Building and Savings and Loan Association, installments	2,750
Bailey, John T., Jr., and wife to Charles P. Buckley, trustee, &c.; n s of 120th St, w of 2d Av, 3 years	4,335
Craven, Hattie M., to Hugh N. Camp; Lot 49, map of North Marble Hill, 12th Ward, (two mortgages,) 3 years	1,425
Cooke, Thomas F., and wife to Lambert Suydam; n s of 87th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years	1,500
Costello, John, and others to J. Allen Townsend; s s of 106th St, 255 ft w of Park Av, demand	1,600
Dow, Myron W., to Charles G. Cornell and another; s e s of Wooster St, w of Bleecker St, 1 year	10,000
Ganz, Simon, and wife to George Kocher and wife; 59 Willet St, 1 year	4,000
Ganz, Pinkas, and others to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; same property, 5 years	15,000
Grau, George, and wife to Caroline Miller; s s of 9th St, w of Avenue C, 1 year	2,500
Ganz, Pinkas, and others to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 59 Willett St, 5 years	1,000
Johnson, Isaac G., to William M. Barnum; s s of road leading from King's Bridge to station at Spuyten Duyvil; n w of land of Isaac G. Johnson, 3 years	20,000
Kerby, Michael F., to John H. Rogan; s s of Oakland Place, e of Crotona Av, 1 year	500
Kelly, James, to Ella H. Nagle; 322 Monroe St, 4 years	627
Kehoe, Catharine and James, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 113th St, w of Avenue A, 1 year	1,000
Kaplan, Julius, to Paulina Spiro, 330 East 52d St, 3 years	1,976
Kuhule, Frederick, and wife to Henry John and another; e s of Audubon Av, s of 185th St, 5 years	5,000
Lutz, Louis, and wife to Gustav Gunkel; e s of Morris Av, s of 183d St, 1 year	1,500
Ludeke, Lina C., and husband to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 64th St, w of 3d Av, 2 years	3,500
Lowenstein, Minna G., and another to George Marcus and another, trustees; s s of 79th St, w of 4th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages &c.)	11,500
Loughran, Thomas R., and wife to William J. H. F. Bantje; 217 East 118th St, 1 year	300
Menkhoff, William and wife to John Zimmerman; n s of Spring St, e of Wooster St, installments	10,000
Marcus, Emily R., to George Marcus and another, trustee, &c.; 12 East 75th St, 1 year	8,500
Neus, Henry, and wife to Caroline Miller; w s of Pleasant Av, s of 116th St, 1 year, (two mortgages)	4,000
Pell, Walden, and others to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of Bond St, Lot 25, map of lands of William Israel, 15th Ward, 1 year	15,000
Reichard, Louis C., and wife to George G. De Witt and another, trustees, &c.; 176 1st Av, 5 years	10,500
Simon, Louisa, and husband to Nathan Cohen; 201 Eldridge St, installments	8,500
Stothers, William H., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 134th St, w of Lenox Av, 1 year (two mortgages)	29,000
Schnugg, Francis J., and another to Charles Tillman; n s of 94th St, e of 5th Av, 1 year	10,000
Walter, Martin, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; Lot 268, map of East Tremont, installments	1,500
Grant, Winifred, and another to Henry M. Lee; Lot 280 of map of East Tremont, 1 year	500
Wright, Jessie A., and husband to P. F. Bruner and another, executors, &c; n s of 75th St, w of Madison Av, 5 years	10,000
Wood, William G., to William Reiman; s e corner of 3d Av and 121st St, 1 year	10,000
Yoran, Frank, and wife to Daniel E. Seybel; s e s of Terrace View Av, n e of Jansen Av	1

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

28th St, 107 West; Joseph Mentz against George Denison, owner; John Walsh, contractor	$130
57th St and 10th Av, s e corner; Denser & Flynn against Sarah Levenson, owner; Menton & Toner, contractors	91
7th Av, 877; Peter Oellerich against Anthony J. Obermeier, owner and contractor	115
107th St, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 96.6 ft front; Michael Sullivan against Thomas H. Flaherty, owner and contractor	2,960
Wooster St, 186 and 188; MacKnight Flantic Stone Company against Myron W. Dow, owner and contractor	163
32d St, 117 to 123 West; New-York Painting and Decorating Company against Emma Charles, owner	625
Manhattan Av, w s, entire front between 104th and 105th Sts; George Rigby against Otto Ernst, owner; Walter E. Wobley, contractor	585
102d St, 163 to 169; Michael Harrison against Mary Healy and Sarah Ryan, owners; Thomas and William Healy, contractors	1,175
Park Av and 57th St, n e corner, Charles Krieger against William J. Roome, owner; D. C. Westervelt, contractor	60
10th Av, e s, near 186th St, Section 8, Block 2,149; Julius Glaser against Francis Simmons, lessee; Francis Simmons, contractor	125
Broadway, 1,147; Charles Krieger against William J. Roome, owner; D. C. Westervelt, contractor	1,869
80th St, 152 to 158 West; Richard Hoar against Gunn & Grant, contractors; Robert Grant, owner	165
96th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125 feet front; W. J. Brereton against S. Panella, owner; E. J. Shanks, contractor	450

Labor Seeks Help from Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Beginning to-morrow, committees of the unemployed in the various labor associations will take up their station at the Union Station and the freight yards of the various roads running into St. Louis from the West, meet all persons looking for work, explain the situation, and ask the traveler to proceed to Washington, D. C., to make a demonstration before Congress. Leaders in every large city in the country have agreed to the plan. It is expected to gather 5,000 men in Washington.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY, METropolitan Opera House Building.—Two fine suites of apartments to rent; hotel service, heat, and gas in the arrangement. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day; cleaning or washing. 146 West 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

WET NURSE.—By a respectable married woman, 23, as wet nurse; baby three weeks old. 35 Sands St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man, twenty-four, as butler or second man; is honest, sober, and has over five years' best references. Address B. C. D., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Swiss; in private family; city or country; good reference. Address T. F., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly-competent and experienced Englishman; married; lightweight; good appearance; age 35; seeks steady place; speaks French; good valet if required; good character. E. K., care of P. Frazer, East Islip, L. I.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman; competent; married; small family; city or country; references; age, 35. Address H. G., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—In private family; strictly temperate; good references; country preferred. Address J. C., care of Postmaster, Westchester, N. Y.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—Married; no family; wants position in private establishment; thorough knowledge of horticulture, vegetables, indoor grapes, cut flowers, &c., and the management of a gentleman's place; good reference from present employer. H. Edwards, Huntington, L. I.

GARDENER.—Single; German; first-class experience in greenhouse, graperies, roses, and all flowers, fruits, and vegetables; best city reference. Address J. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young man; age 22; city references. C. B., care of Durrell, 241 West Thirty-fifth St.

Miscellaneous.

LAWYER DECLINING PRACTICE DESIRES position in established company or firm; any reference. Lex, Box 164 Times.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A nursery governess; thoroughly competent to care for and teach two boys of 8 and 10 years of age; a native French or German preferred; must be competent to teach French, German, and English; permanent position and good wages and home guaranteed right party. Address Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Help Wanted—Males.

We Set You Up in Business.

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars and full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek Mich.

Instruction—City Schools.

THE MISSES MOSES.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.
NOS. 647-649 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.

The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

YALE SCHOOL,

51 WEST 51ST ST.

Prepares for all colleges and for business.

WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.

Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.

Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK. Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.

Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4. No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MME. DA SILVA,
No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City.

School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MADAME MEARS.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year.
Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.

COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS.

Young men and women prepared for business professional studies, and citizenship. Economics, Civics, Politics, History, Literature, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, &c. Fee, $100 per year. Send for circular.

GEORGE GUNTON, President,
34 Union Square, New-York.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
On-the-Hudson, New-York City.
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL Studies Resumed Monday, Sept. 4.

Preparatory Department for Boys under fifteen at the College and at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. For particulars and catalogue address REV. BROTHER JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, Sec'y.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER ST.,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.

Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies.

For catalogues apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.

Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.

Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

NEW-YORK MILITARY ACADEMY. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

Law Schools.

NEW-YORK LAW SCHOOL, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y. City.—"Dwight method" of instruction. Degree of LL. B. given after two years' course. Graduate course now added. Tuition fee, $100. For catalogues, &c., address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Legal Notices.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—STEFFEN DIECKMANN, Plaintiff, against LORENZ WEIHER, John J. Gorman, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, Jacob L. Toch, Grant L. Nichols, John H. Shipway, The General Electric Company, Enoch Rutzler, Paul G. Decker, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Henry Turno, Thomas B. Knifin, George M. Tooker, James Thompson, Edward Ostrander, Joseph Lang, John J. Naughton, William E. Utter, Defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 1.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 11th, 1893.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau St., New-York.

To the defendant Lorenz Weiher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 140 Nassau St., New-York City. au12-law6wS

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—STEFFEN DIECKMANN, Plaintiff, against LORENZ WEIHER, John J. Gorman, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York; Jacob L. Toch, Grant L. Nichols, John H. Shipway, The General Electric Company, Enoch Rutzler, Paul G. Decker, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Henry Turno, Thomas B. Knifin, George M. Tooker, Collin H. Woodward, Charles Jamison, Matthew Pieris, Annie Morgan, George Harper, Morgan N. Goodman, James Shaw, defendants.—Summons.—Action No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 11th, 1893.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New-York.

To the defendant Lorenz Weiher: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

THOMPSON & KOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 140 Nassau Street, New-York City. au12-law6wS.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, CITY and County of New-York.—HENRY N. MYERS against JAMES LEECH, William Leech, and Alfred Leech.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 22d, 1893.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City.

To James Leech, William Leech, and Alfred Leech, the above-named defendants, and to each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles H. Van Brunt, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and on that day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York City, August 18th, 1893.

HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 277 Broadway, New-York City, New-York. au19-law6wS

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JOHN T. MURPHY against THE BANK OF NEW-ENGLAND.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1893. CHAS. DE HART BROWER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, the Bank of New-England: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of July, 1893, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said City, County, and State.—Dated New-York, July 29th, 1893.

CHAS. DE HART BROWER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy29-law6wS 10 Wall Street, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1893, notice is hereby given to creditors of and persons having claims against the Medford Fancy Goods Company, lately doing business in the City of New-York, and they are required to come in and exhibit their demands before me, with duly verified vouchers therefor, on the 6th day of September, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Referee, No. 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, and in default of such exhibition and proof such persons so defaulting shall be excluded from sharing in the distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of Jacob A. Cantor, Receiver of the Medford Fancy Goods Company.

CHARLES W. WEST,
Referee.

DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Jacob A. Cantor, Receiver, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
jy15-law6wS

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

SOUSA'S BAND.

Concerts every afternoon and evening.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 3:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains, Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,
AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.

See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:45, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:20, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.

40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M. RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
——EVERY SUNDAY.——
SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

AN ATTRACTIVE TRIP TO THE ROCKY Mountains.—Tour of sixteen days, covering six days at the World's Fair, thence to Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake, returning via St. Paul and Minneapolis; special train of parlor, sleeping, and dining cars; number limited; personally conducted; starting Sept. 12; $151, including all expenses.

NED IRISH,
420 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., or
Box 141 Times Office.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
to
WEST POINT.

Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at West Point at 4:30. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. Passengers will have ample time to see Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

Hotels.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.

J. H. FIFE, Manager.

European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward. Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests. Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.

Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

CURIOSITIES!!

Periodic Catalogues post free on application.
FISCHER & CO., Amsterdam, Holland.

Proposals.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 16, 1893.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION intends to build an auditorium, size 150 by 230 feet, to accommodate 10,000 people. They will receive plans and bids on the 11th day of September, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., at their office at Ocean Grove, reserving the right to reject any or all plans and bids.

E. H. STOKES,
Chairman of the Building Committee.

Boarders Wanted.

38TH ST., 19 WEST.—Very desirable rooms, with board, with refined people; hot and cold water on every floor; references given and required.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Summer Resorts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, Mass.
The nearest first-class hotel to the Northern and Eastern Railway Stations.
European Plan. 350 Rooms. $1 and up.

NEW-JERSEY.

Beach House, Sea Girt.
THE SHIP HOTEL.

BEST LOCATION ON THE COAST. ONLY 20 YARDS FROM THE SURF.

Good Bathing. Livery. Saddle Horses. Orchestra.

Moderate rates for service and table, which is unsurpassed. Special terms for the remainder of the season.

OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25.

URIAH WELCH.

LONG BRANCH.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Special weekly rates to families.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW-YORK.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPT. 25. APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Finest Summer Resort in America.
Pure Water, Pure Air, Perfect Health.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Proprietor.
H. P. C. JOHNSON, Manager.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.

European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches. For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

HOTEL CASTLETON,

Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.

Just the spot. Airy and delightful; only 25 minutes from Lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.

JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.

J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,

Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.

First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling. Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.

A. A. NEAL, Manager.

THE "CASTLE"
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

A delightfully cool Summer resort, high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. Open during September. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA, L. I.—THIRTY minutes from Long Island City; extra large rooms, with board; boating, fishing, surf bathing. Apply to HOLMES COTTAGE.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

Religious Notices.

AT SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, MADIson Av., Corner 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER of 5th Av. and 37th St., Rev. Henry van Dyke, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. James McLeod, D. D., of Albany, will preach on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. During the Summer months the West Church and the Brick Church will hold joint services.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCHES OF New-York.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Will reopen Sept. 3.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. John A. Ingham will preach at 11 A. M. No afternoon service.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 29th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Palmer S. Hulbert will preach at 11 A. M. Topic, "Mercy and Judgment," and at 8 P. M., topic, "The Way of the Transgressor is Hard." Morning and evening service throughout the Summer. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. The public invited.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.—Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Rector.—Services Aug. 20: Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning services and sermon, 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 5 o'clock; choral service, with sermon, 8 P. M. All cordially invited.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th Av., Near 14th St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Ames, D. D., at 10:45 A. M. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. All are welcome. No evening service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.

FIRST CHURCH closed until September.

SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. F. H. Marling preaches at 10:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson Av. and 35th St., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Morning service and sermon at 11 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.; Rev. Alexander McLean, D. D., will preach; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.; Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome for all.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 55th St., Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., Pastor.—Services throughout the Summer, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Charles F. Clarke will preach.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. William H. Roberts, D. D., Clerk to the General Assembly, is expected to officiate Sunday, 20th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (at 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Charles F. Goss, Assistant.—Mr. Goss will preach at 11 A. M., subject, "Worldliness and the Other-Worldliness"; at 8 P. M., subject, "What Made Felix Tremble?" Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South, Pastor, Edward Judson.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45; solemn mass, 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30 P. M. Low mass daily, 7 A. M. Holy days and Fridays, 10.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 5 WEST 18TH ST.—During August, 8, 11, (3:30 for deaf-mutes,) and 5. Daily, 9 and 5.

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
FESTIVAL DAYS.
THE
GREAT BAND
with
Miss LILLY POST, Soprano.
Miss JENNY DICKERSON, Contralto.
Signor MICHAELENA, Tenor.
Signor SARTORI, Baritone.
Mr. CONRAD BEHRENS, Basso.
Sunday only,
De Wolf Hopper,
(who kindly volunteers.)

PAIN'S BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
In addition to the great spectacle,
THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG,
there will be given to-night
WORLD'S FAIR NOVELTIES,
GOLD versus SILVER, (new,)
Essence of Moonlight—A Trip to Mars,
Liquid Fire, Floating Designs,
Prismatic Chromothrope,
Bombs, Rockets,
and the mammoth device,
THE OLD AND THE NEW.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST. AND 8TH AV.

REDECORATED, RESEATED, AND THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT. THE HANDSOMEST, SAFEST, AND MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN NEW-YORK.

OPENING WEEK,
MONDAY, AUG. 21, AT 8.
THE SPAN OF LIFE. POPULAR PRICES.

Sale of seats now in progress. Orchestra, $1; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Parquet, 50c; front row Balcony, 75c; other rows, 50c; Family Circle, 25c. GENERAL ADMISSION, 50c.

GARDEN THEATRE. TO-NIGHT
RETURN TO AMERICA OF
LOIE FULLER,
(La Loie.)
ALICE SHAW,
FLORENCE LEVEY,
ISABELLE URQUHART,
CARRIE DANIELS,
MAY BRUCE,
FLORENCE THROPP,
GUY STANDING,
and
OLGA BRANDON.

and Mr. ROBERT GRAU'S American Celebrities organized in Europe. Mr. Barter Johns, Musical Director. Sat. Mat.

E-L-D-O-R-A-D-O.

A big sensation nightly—Miss Lizzie Vaidi's terrific dive from an eighty-foot tower in BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S | RECONSTRUCTED | KING SOLOMON.

Balloon ascension and daring parachute leap daily at 5. Admission, 25c. and 50c. West 42d St., West 14th St., (electric cars,) Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. Ferries.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.
(Also Daly's Theatre, Leicester Sq., London.)
Under the sole management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
MONDAY, AUG. 21.
Evenings at 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:30.
First appearance in America of
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH COMPANY.
Specially selected in Paris for the performance of
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.
Box office now open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager.
E. H. SOTHERN. | CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. |
E. H. SOTHERN. | LETTARBLAIR.
Miss M. Merington's Bright Comedy.
Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday only at 2.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SAT. MATINEE
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
ROOF GARDEN OPEN. Admission to both, 50c.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

STAR THEATRE. Eve., 8:15, Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MR. LAWRENCE HANLEY
in "THE PLAYER."

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Saturday matinées at 2:15.
THE NEW SOUTH.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.
Grand League Championship Game,
CLEVELAND VS. NEW-YORK.
Game 4 P. M. Admission 50c and 25c.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
PRELIMINARY SEASON, MONDAY, Aug. 21.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular matinée Saturday.

GRAND CYCLING RACES,
PROFESSIONAL Manhattan Field.
To-day, 2:30 P. M. All the great riders.
Admission 25c and 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mat. To-day at 2:30
GUIBAL AND GREVILLE.
THE BOXING KANGAROO.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Place.
Eugene Tompkins's new
BLACK CROOK.
MATS. TO-DAY AND WED. AT 2. EVE. AT 8.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Eve. at 8. Sat. Mat. 2.
The wonderful success of the season,
PAN JAN DRUM. | DE WOLF HOPPER AND HIS MERRY COMPANY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CHARLES C. WILLARD, Matthew D. Willard, Ebenezar F. Willard, Mrs. Sophia A. Dix, Mrs. Phœbe M. Welch, Fitch E. Willard, Mrs. Amelia Bassett, Matthew D. Willard, Mrs. Susan P. Cook, Mrs. Abby French, Charles J. Willard, Phœbe Willard, Emily Willard, Gertrude Willard, Georgiana Willard, Frank Willard, Fitch Willard, Ada Willard, Mrs. Lucy K. Buckbee, Mrs. George Sexton, Joseph Martin Kellogg, George William Kellogg, Jonathan D. Kellogg, Mary J. Wilcox, Mrs. Caroline E. Parsons, Charles K. Willard, John M. Willard, and the Public Administrator of the County of New-York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-second day of August, 1893, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why letters of administration with the will annexed upon the estate of Martin M. Kellogg, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, should not be granted and issued to John E. Hubbard. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(S'd) JAMES F. M'LAUGHLIN,
jy15-law6wS Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jean B. Reid, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Marian W. Fogg, No. 26 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of May, 1893.

MARIAN W. FOGG, MARY E. VAN WIE, Executrices.

ABM. I. ELKUS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my27-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gardiner Thompson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Emmet & Robinson, No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23rd day of June, 1893.

CHARLES G. THOMPSON,
Administrator, &c., of Gardiner Thompson, dec'd.
je24-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Helen Green, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December, 1893. Dated New-York, the 30th day of June, 1893. GEORGE G. FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, Executors. jy1-law6mS

NO WIND FOR CUP DEFENDERS

THE SECOND RACE FOR THE ASTOR CUP A FAILURE.

The Breeze Died Out Almost Immediately After the Start and the Big Single Stickers Could Not Drift the Course Within the Time Allotted for the Race—Another Fiasco in a Cruise Full of Disappointment—The Colonia Led in the Drifting Match.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—An attempt was made to-day to sail the second race for the Astor Cups. It proved a failure. The wind died out right after the start, and then only at times came from all points of the compass. The race eventually became a drift, and when it was seen that the racers could not possibly finish within the time limit—six hours—it was declared off. Another attempt will be made to-morrow.

The conditions under which the cups have been given and are to be raced for have been criticised some to-day. Mr. Astor offered two cups valued at $600 each. The winner of the first race, the Vigilant, takes one. The winner of the second race is to take the other. If the two cups are won by the same yacht, that ends the contest. If they are won by different yachts, the two winners are to race together and the winner is to take both cups.

Why two cups should have been given is what cannot be understood when they are to go to one yacht. Mr. Astor might have purchased a very handsome piece of silver for $1,200 and have made the contest best two out of three races. Mr. Astor's liberality is commended, but the officers of the New-York Yacht Club could have induced him to change the conditions.

A large fleet of yachts went to the start this morning. The flagship for once was on time, but the racers were not ready until nearly noon.

It was 11:30 o'clock when the course was signaled from the May. It was over an equilateral triangle, ten miles to each leg. The first leg was south by east, the second leg was northeast, half east, and the third west-northwest. The wind was light from the northeast. This made it a reach on the first and third legs, and a beat to the windward on the second.

Northeast winds are very fickle here at this time of the year, and the outlook for it holding was not very good.

The preparatory signal was fired at noon. The three cutters, Colonia, Vigilant, and Jubilee, were then on the starboard tack, standing for Beaver Tail Light. The Vigilant and Jubilee had baloon jibtopsails in stops. All three had balloon staysails ready to break out as they crossed the line.

The Vigilant was to windward and the Jubilee to leeward. All three came about together and loafed along toward the line, working up to the windward and under the flagship. When nine minutes had gone all three were close together and coming along in great shape. The Vigilant broke out her balloon jib, and then the Colonia hauled hers up. Balloon staysails came next, and then as the gun went off they stood for the line. The Vigilant crossed under the stern of the May at 12:11:29.

The Jubilee luffed and coming up on the wake of the Vigilant broke out her balloon and crossed at 12:12:02. The Colonia was close up, but to leeward. She went over at 12:12:06, but began to drop behind at once.

The wind, as they crossed the line, had lightened considerably, and five minutes later it died out altogether and seemed to be coming in from the south. Head sails came down and all were in a dead calm. The Vigilant and Jubilee were so close together that it looked as though they must foul, but after some lively hustling they were kept apart.

Where the wind was coming in from was the question. Up in the bay the boats had a fresh northeaster. Way off shore it was from the southwest, and small yachts were carrying their sails full. The Colonia set her jibs and, working to the west, caught the breeze first. She stood in toward Point Judith and made a long port tack. The Jubilee and Vigilant made a few short tacks and then stood off on the starboard tack. Every slant of the wind to the west favored the Colonia, and she soon had a commanding lead over the others, with Jubilee the second boat and Vigilant last. The wind was light, and a long sea swell left from the gale of yesterday caused the boats to pitch and pound considerably.

At 2 o'clock the Colonia, which had been well to windward, fell off some and stood to meet the other yachts. She was then a mile ahead of the Jubilee, while the Vigilant was about half a mile astern of the Paine boat. These positions were entirely due to the fluky wind, and Capt. Hank Haff had taken every advantage of all the slants.

As the Colonia approached the first mark on the starboard tack she took in her baby jib topsail and put her balloon jib topsail in stops and her spinnaker pole out to starboard. She reached the mark at 3:08:40, eased off her sheets, broke out her balloon, and bore away. As she passed the stake the Jubilee tacked for the mark and got out her spinnaker boom and balloon jib topsail. She rounded the mark at 3:14:30. As she rounded the Vigilant tacked and got her spinnaker pole out and set her spinnaker in stops. The Vigilant rounded at 3:20:04.

The elapsed time over the first leg, which had turned out to be a beat, was: Colonia, 2:56:34; Jubilee, 3:02:28; Vigilant, 3:08:35. Therefore the Colonia beat the Jubilee 5 minutes 54 seconds and the Vigilant 12 minutes 1 second.

It took the Colonia 1 minute 30 seconds to run her spinnaker in stops and break it out. The Jubilee was just 45 seconds doing the same thing, while the Vigilant broke hers out in 13 seconds after rounding, but she had it in stop all ready. The Jubilee and the Vigilant dropped their spinnakers in the water before hauling, in order to make them draw heavier.

The wind was freshening a little and coming from the south-southwest. The Vigilant in the light breeze drew up on the Jubilee. The Colonia seemed to hold her own even in the light air. About 4:30 the wind hauled more to the west. The Vigilant had closed up the gap between the Jubilee and herself and began to pass her. The Jubilee then took in her spinnaker, jibed, and set it again on to port. While doing this the Vigilant took second place and drifted down toward the Colonia. At 5:05 the Colonia and the Vigilant took in their spinnakers and jibed.

A squall seemed to be coming from the west-northwest and the yachts prepared for it. The Colonia got a little puff out of it first and took in her balloon jib topsail and set her small head sails. The others followed suit. The yachts were then approaching the second mark, but all had gone too far to the west. The squall was a long time coming and the prospect of the yachts finishing was very slight. A slight breeze came in from the eastward and catching the Colonia she jibed. The spectators had the chance of seeing two boats sailing on different tacks headed for the mark within a quarter of a mile of each other.

The yachts tried hard to get to the mark, but as it was 5:45 o'clock they gave it up.

The tug Luckenbach took the Jubilee in tow and brought her in. The steam yacht Ituna took in the Vigilant and the Scandinavian took in the Colonia.

On the way in the squall struck, and for a while it was hard. When off Beaver's Tail Light the hawser from the Luckenbach parted. The Jubilee set her jib and sailed up to her anchorage.

There will be a meeting of the fleet Captains held on the flagship to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. It will probably be decided to disband the fleet to-morrow evening.

The Astor Cup race will be started at 11 o'clock, and, if it is over in time, the gig and cutter races for the Owl and Gamecock colors will be sailed.

Mr. R. S. Palmer, Chairman of the Pilgrim syndicate, said to-day that the Pilgrim's performance in the Astor Cup race was not what they expected it would be. In coming home in a sea the boom was brought up suddenly by the main sheet and the jerk carried away the jaws of the gaff.

"Is the report true that the Pilgrim is not going to sail in the trial races?"

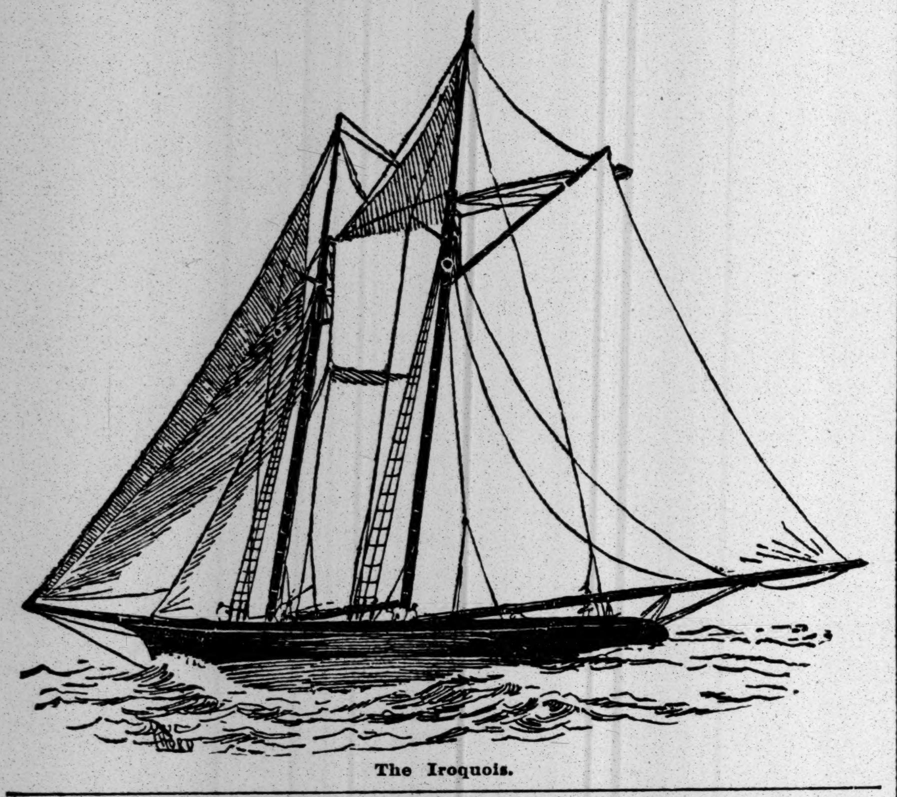
"It is not. We are going to fix her up and try her again. As yet no definite plans have been arranged. A new gaff has been ordered, and the Pilgrim will start in next Monday's race." Mr. Palmer, although a New-Yorker, contributed a goodly sum toward building the Pilgrim.

There can be no question about the disappointment over the Pilgrim. Her best friends now concede that the outlook for her being selected to defend the cup is most doubtful.

Mr. George Stewart went to Boston yesterday to get the ironwork for the new gaff which is being made there for the Pilgrim. She will be ready for the Corinthian race on Monday, and those who are interested in her want a working topsail breeze.

Capt. Sherlock says he thinks the Pilgrim can be tuned up to beat the Jubilee and Colonia, and some slight changes are to be made that will benefit her. Her new club is too long now, and she wants a smaller baby jib topsail to help her with her club topsail. Capt. Sherlock thinks that the Vigilant is the best boat and that she will defend the cup.

Capt. Haff of the Colonia says he thinks that when tuned up properly the Jubilee will prove to be the best all-round boat.


The Iroquois.

THE ENIGMA BEAT THE UNDINE.

A Race in Which the Shrewsbury Yachtsmen Were Interested.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 18.—The first race of the season of the South Shrewsbury River Yacht Club was sailed to-day. The start was made opposite Little Silver, and the course laid between that place and a point near Seabright. The river was dotted with pleasure craft laden with boarders and cottagers, the fair sex being in the majority. The distance was fifteen miles, and a fair wind blew from the northwest.

The entrance fee for first-class yachts was $50, and the only starters in that class were Frederick Oakes's Enigma, the champion of the South Shrewsbury, and Clinton R. James's Undine, the champion of the North Shrewsbury. It was a pretty contest between these yachts. They kept close together throughout the race, except near the finishing line, when the Enigma forged ahead and came in a winner by 1 minute 25 seconds, corrected time. The water in the South Shrewsbury is not very deep even at high tide, and it is said that the Undine's defeat was due to her centreboard dragging in the mud.

In the second class, entrance in which was $25, W. H. Hall's yacht won, with Harry Power's yacht second. A Monmouth Beach boat was third.

Next Monday a match race will be sailed over the same course between the Cinch and the Kid. The former yacht is owned by Hiram Knapp, son of Sheppard Knapp. The Kid is owned by Bayard Thayer of Boston. The yachts are under eighteen feet in length.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N.Y., Aug. 18.—The following yachts passed here to day: Bound East—Steam yachts Puzzle, Mr. A. B. Claflin; Shearwater, Mr. H. R. Walcott; Fedalma, Mr. Edward M. Brown; Clara, Mr. Charles Kellogg; Aquilo, Mr. George A. Thayer; Therese, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg, and Javelin, Mr. Charles R. Flint. Cutter yacht Circe, Mr. S. W. Potter, New-York, for Larchmont.

Passed West—Steam yachts Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Vamoose, Mr. W. R. Hearst, and Unquowa, O. W. B. Jennings estate. Sloop yacht Federalist, Mr. T. J. Burnes.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Yawl Lounger, Mr. J. B. Hammond.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 18.—Arrived — Schooner Constellation, bound east; Romance, New-York, for Newport; sloop Hattie B, New-York, cruising east.

Steam yacht Viking, New-York, arrived at Edgartown from Nantucket.

Sloop Verena, Boston, is at Woods Holl.

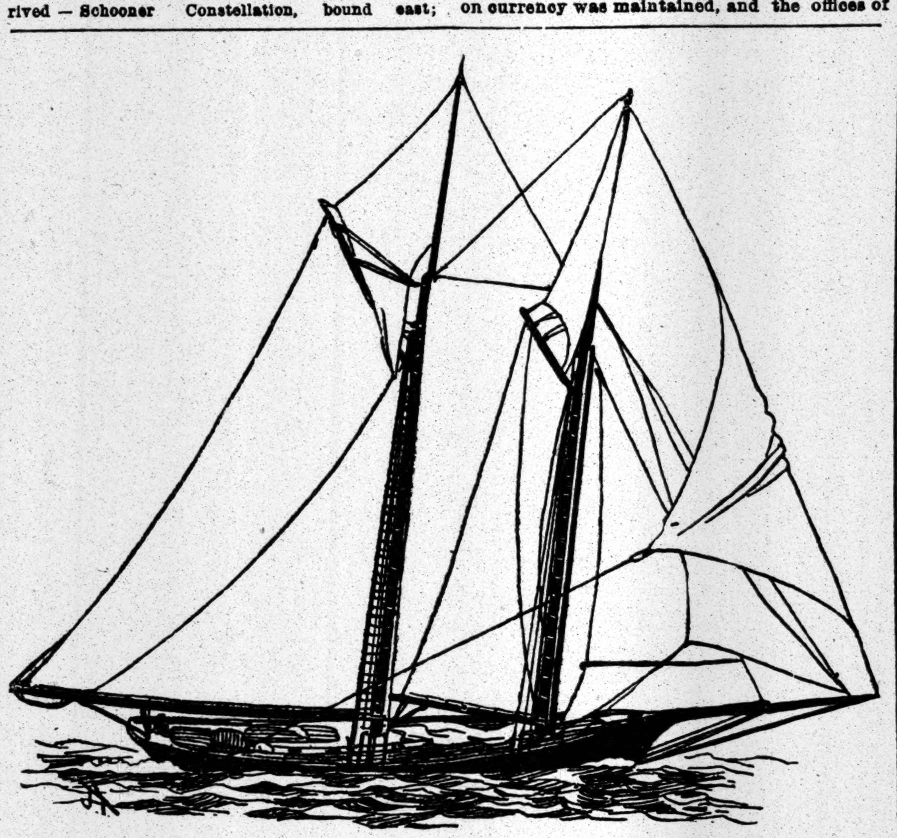
Yawl Arapahoe, Boston, is at Falmouth.

BATH, Me., Aug. 18.—Four tugs have pulled the New-York steam yacht Stranger off the rocks apparently not much injured. She will be placed on the Marine Railway to-morrow.

Mrs. Carnegie's Yacht.

The Maryland Steel Company of Baltimore is building a steel steam yacht for Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie of Pittsburg, Penn., which she will use for cruising in Southern waters. Mrs. Carnegie is the widow of Thomas Carnegie, a brother of Andrew Carnegie. She owns an island off the coast of South Carolina, where she is in the habit of wintering.

The yacht is designed for comfort as much as for speed. Her length over all will be 119 feet, beam 20 feet, depth of hold about 11 feet. She is to be schooner rigged and will be fitted with a low-pressure compound engine. The owner's quarters are to be forward, while the crew will be housed aft of the engine room.


The Gevalia.

DR. MEYER IN THE NORTHWEST.

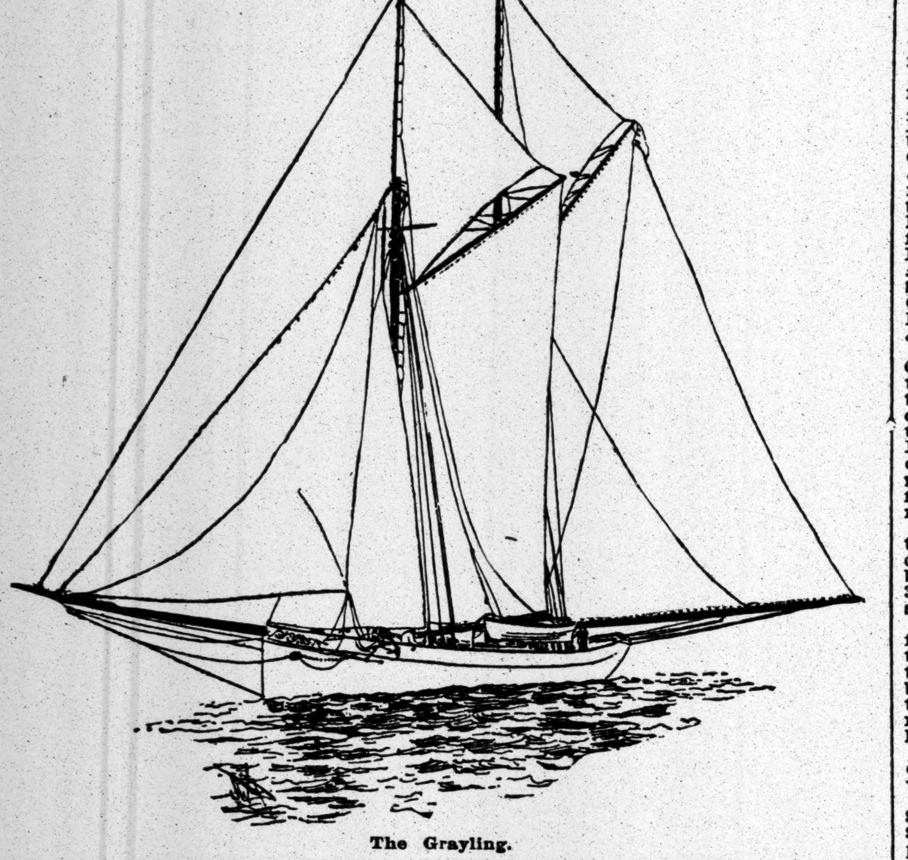
Thought the Alleged Poisoner Sought a Victim in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 18.—The detectives of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company in tracing the career of Dr. Henry Meyer, who was arrested for poisoning Ludwig Brandt in New-York last year, have discovered that Meyer spent a number of weeks in this city last Spring, during which time, it is thought, he laid his trap for a victim.

Meyer, it is said, rented a house at 327 Sixth Street on May 1, giving his name as Bishoff. He furnished the house with goods bought on the installment plan, entering his name on the books of the firm as Dr. Carl Steffan. The house was filled with lodgers. Advertisements were put in the papers for a lady companion to travel with a private family. Mrs. Meyer, who transacted nearly all the business out of the house, was constantly veiled, and no one here has been found who can testify that he has seen her face.

Forty or fifty applications were received for the position of lady companion, but the detectives have found that none of them was accepted. The couple disappeared from the city on June 2. They left their home in confusion, showing that they had departed in haste. The young men who lodged at the house complained to the proprietor that their trunks had been rifled by Meyer, but they left as abruptly as did their landlord. It is yet a matter of conjecture whether the young men were connected with Meyer.

It is thought Meyer sought to victimize one of the applicants for the position of companion, as he did Mary Neiss in Toledo.


The Grayling.

Mr. Cleveland Has a Day's Fishing.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 18.—The cloudy and threatening weather did not prevent the President and Dr. Bryant from taking a fishing trip down the bay to-day. They were on the fishing grounds at Cleveland's Ledge until nearly sunset.

Mrs. Cleveland drove over to the village this afternoon.

The steam yacht Oneida left to-day for Newport and New-York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Cleveland is devoting some attention to public affairs at Gray Gables. Evidence of this is given in the bundle of papers that arrives at the White House nearly every day, postmarked "Buzzard's Bay." Mr. Cleveland is not working very hard, but he does not let a day pass without doing something. Many of the recent nominations sent to the Senate were signed at Gray Gables, together with the commissions of those whose nominations have been confirmed. While at his Summer home the President will give some attention to filling offices, and a few new nominations may be expected. He will return to Washington about Sept. 1.

—The British steamer Inflexible, Capt. Taylor, from New-York for Newcastle, stranded on Hasker Island, one of the Hebrides group, remains in a bad position. Her crew have left her, but Capt. Taylor is still on board.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

..............................1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdeale

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..............................

....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

STILL MORE GOLD COMES IN

IMPORTS FOR FIVE WEEKS ESTIMATED AT $28,000,000.

Fuerst Bismarck Yesterday Brought in Nearly $5,000,000—Chicago Busy Accumulating Ready Funds—Her Banks Particularly Well Supplied with Cash—Demand for Currency Continues Heavy—Large Shipments to the South—Loan Certificates for $500,000 Issued.

More gold came to Wall Street yesterday, and again there was a great demand for cash from various parts of the country. The premium on currency was maintained, and the offices of the money brokers were filled with buyers and sellers of coin and bills.

Chicago's energy displayed in accumulating ready funds is one of the features of the financial situation. Dispatches from that city yesterday told of more engagements of gold abroad for direct shipment to the World's Fair town, and added that since the movement this way began arrangements had been made to send $8,000,000 to Chicago. A large share of that sum has reached the shores of Lake Michigan. Besides, a good deal of the gold imported by houses in this city has staid here only a short time before being taken by the Westerners, who have not hesitated to pay a good premium for it.

Before the gold movement began, Chicago drew heavily upon New-York for currency, and when the Controller of the Currency called for statements of the condition of the national banks in July those in Chicago were shown to be particularly well supplied with funds, their cash being above 31 per cent. of their deposits.

There was a story in Wall Street yesterday that Chicago was trying to run a corner in money. That city, it was recalled, had tried to corner almost everything else at hand. The fair, the argument ran, should mean the expenditure by visitors of $500,000 in the city daily, and with the gold obtained direct from Europe and from New-York, added to previous accumulations of currency, the place should become better stocked with money than any other in the country.

Bankers, however, failed to give much credence to the corner tale. They said Chicago was losing no chance to accumulate funds, but they didn't think that it meant a corner. Some of the money Chicago was securing would be needed to assist in moving the crops. Private advices from Chicago yesterday took a by no means unhopeful turn, and spoke of the condition of the banks there as fairly satisfactory, all things considered.

The steamer Fürst Bismarck brought in $4,195,000 in gold yesterday. Included in the consignments of the yellow metal were these: £5,700 to the National Park Bank from Samuel Montagu & Co.; £10,000 to Hoskier, Wood & Co., from Sharp & Wilkins; £90,000 to L. Von Hoffman & Co., from R. Raphael & Sons; £40,000 to Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., from the Deutsche Bank; £24,970 to the Chase National Bank from the Bank of Scotland; £100,000 to the Bank of British North America from the Bank of British North America; £40,000 to Kidder, Peabody & Co. from Baring Brothers & Co.; £49,800 to Kidder, Peabody & Co. from Baring Brothers & Co.; £10,000 to order from W. H. Cole & Co.; £50,000 to Arbuckle Brothers from the Westminster Bank; £103,600 to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. from C. I. Hambro & Sons, £99,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. from the Crédit Lyonnais; £19,200 to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, from the Crédit Lyonnais; £21,100 to Brown Brothers & Co. from Brown, Shipley & Co.; $13,500 to Kidder, Peabody & Co. from Baring Brothers & Co.; £61,467 to Kidder, Peabody & Co. from Baring Brothers & Co.; total, £839,037.

Advices from London were that about $4,000,000 in American and British coin had been taken from the Bank of England for shipment to this country. Among the consignments now on the way to this country are $1,440,000 on the steamer Columbia, and $910,000 on the Elbe. The Etruria, due to-day, has some gold on board; and so has La Touraine. It is intimated that the amount of gold arriving in the five weeks ending to-day will foot up in the neighborhood of $28,000,000.

There was a heavy demand for currency yesterday and the premium it commanded was quoted from 2¾ to 3¼ per cent. Some of the brokers, however, said they had no trade above 3 per cent. They paid from 2 to 2½ per cent. to sellers. For spot gold 2¼ per cent. was bid.

Much of the money sold by the brokers was for pay rolls in and near the city. There was, too, a strong demand for cash for shipment to the South. Nearly all the city banks are now buying more or less money to send to customers out of town. Their shipments, while not so heavy as they were a few weeks ago, have reached a considerable sum since Monday.

The brokers estimated their transactions in cash at about $1,000,000 a day for the last week.

The Sub-Treasury had a debit balance of $107,000 at the Clearing House, and paid $95,000 of it in gold. About $1,390,000 was paid out over the counter. Of that amount all was in gold except $143,000 in Treasury notes, paid out on checks for silver bullion purchases. Assay Office checks represented $320,000. Twenty-five thousand dollars was transfered by telegraph to New-Orleans. Very little subsidiary silver was called for, but 70,000 silver dollars were put in circulation.

The Sub-Treasury handled $2,250,000 of the gold received yesterday from Europe. Of these late imports, a good share is going to the savings banks, while a lot is being shipped to the interior. Just how much has gone into the city banks is a matter of a good deal of uncertainty. Estimates yesterday varied widely. One of them was that of the week's receipts, over $8,000,000, not more than 25 per cent. was in the hands of the banks.

The Clearing House Loan Committee met yesterday and issued $500,000 in certificates. They were said to be for an up-town bank.

Gold Engagements for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank yesterday engaged $400,000 gold for import, making altogether $950,000 which is coming on the steamers Columbia and La Bourgogne. The gold engaged for shipment to this country by Chicago banks since the movement set in is about $8,000,000.

Thrust Books at Mr. Blood's Head.

There was a stir in New Street yesterday afternoon just as the brokers were leaving the Exchanges in that neighborhood. It was caused by a discussion, which passed from words to deeds and then came to an abrupt ending.

George Blood, a privilege broker, was traveling one way and J. Arthur Joseph, a financial writer, the other. When they met they fell to discussing a Lackawanna "put," about which they disagreed. Mr. Joseph had a parcel of books in his hands and he thrust them out at Mr. Blood, with whose head they came in violent contact. Then bystanders interfered and the interview was over.

ASTHMATIC TROUBLES, PLEURISY PAINS, and Inflamed Throats are overcome and healed by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all Coughs and Colds.—Advertisement.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

HE THINKS EMIN IS ALIVE.

Dr. Peters Has Late Information of the Pasha's Safety.

"I do not believe that Emin Pasha is dead!"

The speaker was Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer and one of the leaders of the Emin Pasha relief expedition. He is now at the Waldorf Hotel, and is on his way to Chicago to attend the Ethnological Congress. He arrived in New-York yesterday on the Fürst Bismarck.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Dr. Peters related some of his experiences in Africa, and asserted that Emin Pasha was yet in the land of the living.

"He is yet alive," Dr. Peters said, "or, he was, up to three weeks ago, if the information I have is correct."

"On what do you base your assertion?" he was asked.

"From news I received from the Congo less than a month ago. This information has since been verified by letters I have received from the east coast of Africa. My informants say he is still alive and will eventually reach the coast."

"Do you know how the information was obtained?" he was asked.

"I do not, but probably from native messengers who have come from the interior. Aside from that, though, I should not relinquish all hope of his return until I had the most positive information of his death.

"The nature of the man is such that I shall be prepared to hear of his return at any time. As a matter of fact, Emin Pasha is a man of indomitable courage. Africa is a bad country in which to follow the movements of a man, and it is not surprising that he should not have been able to communicate with the coast.

"On the line of march the peculiarity of the native inhabitants is such that the traveler must assume an offensive attitude all the time. Were he merely to assume a defensive attitude, he would soon find himself in the rather unprofitable position of defending a single point of vantage, and progress would be impossible. As it is, he must push forward, not only defending himself when attacked, but attacking everything that comes in his way. It requires a considerable force to pursue such a line of action, and from this will be seen how impossible communication by individual messenger would be.

"I am informed that Henry M. Stanley thinks Emin Pasha is dead. The relief expedition which Stanley led was not a success, but that is no reason for supposing that Emin is not alive. From my personal knowledge of his courage, pluck, and almost reckless daring, I think him quite capable of taking care of himself."

Dr. Peters is quite a favorite of the German Emperor. He first went to Africa in 1884. Since then he has passed the greater part of his time there. His first expedition was to Zanzibar, whither he went for the purpose of securing important tracts of land for the home Government. He succeeded in annexing four States to the German Empire. They are Usagara, Ukami, Ugnon, and Usegulia. He succeeded also in obtaining for a private company an important charter from the German Government, giving the company a certain amount of interest in that portion of Africa. It was the first German imperial charter granted on the dark continent. He then returned to Germany, but soon after made a second expedition to Zanzibar, during which he succeeded in getting the Sultan to grant him the administration of the coast.

His next expedition was undertaken in 1888, and lasted a year and a half. While on this trip he explored the Tana River as far as Mount Keenia. Then he succeeded in getting from the Indian Ocean to the Province of Emin Pasha, on the Upper Nile. On this trip he ran across three messengers of Stanley, and from them learned that Emin Pasha was near at hand. He pushed forward and reached Emin in three days.

Dr. Peters next went to the western side of Lake Victoria to drive out the Arab party which was rapidly assuming control of that region. The whole east coast was then in rebellion against Germany, but he succeeded in subduing the region and adding a considerable portion of it to the German possessions.

Dr. Peters's last expedition was to the Kilmandcharo district. He went there in 1891 to establish order and to regulate the Anglo-German frontier in connection with the English Commissioner.

Dr. Peters will stay in this country about three months, and will visit most of the cities of the South and West, proceeding as far as San Francisco.

OCEAN PARTIES FOR CHILDREN.

Beneficent Work Among the Poor—Recent Contributions.

The twenty-fifth ocean party of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was cared for yesterday in the usual happy manner at the Seaside Home, Coney Island. It was the second party of negroes taken to the seashore this season, and about 1,000 enjoyed an outing. These health-giving excursions are entirely non-sectarian and are paid for entirely by voluntary contributions. The society is doing efficient work among the poor, but more funds are required for its work, and donations are earnestly solicited by the Committee of Management.

The Free Home for Convalescent Children, transferred in July from the Atlantic Highlands to the People's Seaside Home on Coney Island, is doing a noble work. Over fifty poor little children are now being nicely cared for in this cool, quiet retreat by the ocean. They have the benefit of good, wholesome food and fine surf bathing.

About 18,000 parents and children have been recipients of the association's beneficence, and as many more as can be accommodated will be given an outing before the season closes. For a party of 500 $200 pays for a day's outing and for $350 1,000 can have a day of pleasure. For $10 a child can be cared for at the Convalescent Home for three weeks. Donations should be sent to the Treasurer, Warner Van Norden, at 25 Nassau Street.

Following is a list of contributions received by the association since Aug. 8:

D. A. Ansbacher, $10; S. B. C., $1; P. J. Wilson, $5; Miss M. C. Elliott, $5; V., $5; Reginald, $2; Anonymous, $2; Henry C. Meyer, $10; Mrs. Philip E. Arcularius, $25; Miss Marguerite Walker, $5; Robert V. McKim, $10; John H. Bloodgood, $30; Miss Henrietta P. Cuming, $5; M. T. C., $25; E. V. C., $25; John T. Williams, $25; Master Forrest Butterworth, $3; D. Crawford Clark, $25; J. H. Smith, $10; Calvary (Protestant Episcopal) Chapel, $20; F. Meriam Wheeler, $5; John B. Ireland, $10; Mrs. H. W. Smith, $25; Miss Clarisse H. Livingston, $20; Mrs. W. Strother Jones, $10; Charity Organization Society, $170; proceeds of a fair given by Miss Adile Leonard and Miss Ethel Kerner at the Berkshire Inn, Great Barrington, Mass., $80; A. Z., $25; J. C. I., Morristown, N. J., $5; Mrs. Edward King, $10; Miss Isabel Bogert, $5; Judson Memorial Baptist Church, $100.

Fraud Charged Against an Assignee.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 18.—A most sensational action in connection with the recent failure of the People's Savings Bank came up in the District Court yesterday afternoon when a petition was presented asking for the removal of Frederick Schrader, assignee of the bank, upon the grounds that he is not conducting affairs legally, and making specific charges of fraud and collusion in the conduct of the bank.

The officers of the bank, M. J. Lawrence, President, and Schrader, who was cashier, are charged with having borrowed money from the bank, becoming sureties for borrowers of large sums of money, and with transferring the funds to the People's National, so that the latter could make a good showing when called upon by the Controller of the Currency of the United States. It is also specified that personal friends of Schrader and Lawrence, who are on their bonds, owe $171,200.

Mr. Oates's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Callers at the residence of Representative Oates of Alabama this morning were informed that he had passed a bad night and was not so well. His physician has forbidden him to receive visitors.

Mr. Oates was injured on the cable cars a year ago in very much the same manner as his present injuries were received.

THE LIE GIVEN DIRECT.

An Exciting Meeting in Mayor Boody's Office Over the Flatbush Piggeries.

Health Commissioner Griffin of Brooklyn created a lively row in Mayor Boody's office yesterday morning by giving the lie direct to Eugene G. Blackford and a number of other residents of the Twenty-fourth Ward, who were protesting against the city piggery nuisances in Flatbush. But for the restraining influence of the Mayor, blows might have been struck.

Mr. Blackford and his associates constitute the Citizens' Sanitary Association of their ward. Besides Mr. Blackford, there were present E. B. Lazarus, Chairman of the committee; Charles Wilhelms, Wesley C. Bloch, Charles Welkins, Bernard Fowler, and E. B. Holbs.

Mr. Blackford began proceedings by arguing that the city piggeries should be removed. He said they caused sickness, and made it necessary for residents in their vicinity to keep windows closed. Mr. Blackford was followed by his associates, who charged the Department of Health with neglect of duty in allowing the piggeries to be maintained in Flatbush.

Dr. Griffin restrained his temper as long as he could, but the charges aroused his anger, and he finally shouted:

"Mr. Mayor, I deny the statements of these gentlemen that these nuisances are as great as they would have us believe. I deny it, and—"

Mr. Blackford and the other members of the association sprang to their feet, and Mr. Blackford asked:

"Does Dr. Griffin dare hurl a lie in our faces? It is an outrage!"

"Gentlemen, gentlemen, please be seated," cried Mayor Boody. "I beg you not to indulge in personalities."

"Dr. Griffin has given us the lie!" shouted Mr. Lazarus, "and, now that he has uncovered himself, I want to say that it is he and his department we are aiming at. His neglect of duty has caused these piggeries to exist."

"Gentlemen," said Mayor Boody, "I'll adjourn the meeting. I'll not listen to such personalities. Mr. Blackford, I must apologize to you and the other gentlemen for having to suppress you."

"I wish you would suppress Dr. Griffin," said Mr. Blackford. "He attempts to defend himself by telling us we lie!"

"I am compelled to speak this way," said Dr. Griffin, "because these gentlemen imply that we have neglected our duty, which I deny. The piggeries are trivial nuisances compared with those of Newtown Creek."

This excited Mr. Blackford again, and he jumped to his feet and said Dr. Griffin ought to be ashamed to make little of the nuisances.

Again Mayor Boody announced that he would adjourn the meeting if such personalities were to be indulged in, and he had a good deal of trouble in restoring quiet. Corporation Counsel Jenks said that Dr. Griffin was misunderstood.

"He really meant," said Mr. Jenks, "that the piggeries were a nuisance."

It was finally agreed that the city and county officers should co-operate and suppress the nuisance. As a first step to that end, Police Commissioner Hayden issued the following general order to all police Captains:

"You will instruct the members of your command to arrest all persons carting garbage from this city into the town of Flatbush. * * * Your attention is again called to the strict enforcement of the order relating to illicit garbage collections and the bringing of garbage into the city by the bridge and ferries."

CAUSE OF DEATH DISPUTED.

An Autopsy Will Be Held to Determine Whether Suckau Was Poisoned.

County Physician A. W. Shepard of Brooklyn will perform an autopsy to-day upon the body of Frederick Suckau of 624 Third Avenue, who died at his home on Thursday night under suspicious circumstances.

Suckau was taken sick on Tuesday, and Dr. Henry Hoffman of 246 Ninth Street pronounced his case typhoid fever. On Thursday Suckau became worse and Dr. Hoffman was again sent for, but he was not at home. Dr. Claude Schlatter of 158 Seventeenth Street was called instead.

He declared that Suckau was suffering from the effects of the medicine administered by Dr. Hoffman. Suckau died a few hours later, and Dr. Schlatter reported the case to Coroner Kene, who determined to investigate the matter.

Dr. Hoffman told Coroner Kene that all he gave Suckau was some iron and quinine, and three-quarter grains of morphine in three pills of one-quarter grain each. He said Suckau did not die from the medicine, but from the disease. Dr. Schlatter told the Coroner that the medicine which Dr. Hoffman gave Suckau resulted in toxic poisoning which produced death.

Suckau was a saloon keeper. He was forty-two years old and an Austrian by birth. He belonged to a number of Austrian societies of which Dr. Hoffman is the regular physician. He leaves a widow and two children.

A Human Leg Washed Ashore.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 18.—Part of a human leg, from the knee down, said to be of a woman, was washed ashore from the East River, at the foot of Broadway, Astoria, this evening. The leg was without covering, and appeared to have been severed by some blunt instrument. It was taken to Conway's morgue.

Tired, Weak, Nervous

Rheumatism Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla

A Case of Great Suffering Permanently Relieved.

"Five years ago my health and strength was almost gone. I had rheumatism so severe that I was obliged to use a cane. I was tired of life and was

A Burden to Those About Me.

I often suffered from dizziness, and it seemed almost impossible to bear the pains. I worried much, and was subject to nervous spells, which greatly reduced my strength. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, bought a bottle, and before the medicine was all gone I was so much better that I kept on until I felt like a different person. When I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla I weighed 124 pounds. Now I weigh 174.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

I owe my present good health to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and recommend it not only as a Spring medicine, but as an all-the-year-round blood medicine." MRS. MARY C. CRYDERMAN, Lafontaine, Kan.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

The New-York Times
ALL THE NEWS FOR 3 CENTS

THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED
—BY—
J. HARPER BONNELL CO., NEW-YORK

TO-MORROW

The New-York Times

WILL BE THE BEST kind of a Sunday paper. It will, of course, contain all the news. That is a characteristic of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. There is nothing worth printing that does not find a place in its columns.

BUT IT IS IN ITS SPECIAL features that THE SUNDAY TIMES excels.

ITS SUMMER RESORT news is the fullest and best printed in this city.

ITS SPORTING NEWS IS the most complete and accurate, and on Sunday covers a wider field than on any other day in the week, dealing with wholesome, honest out-door amusements.

ITS FINANCIAL PAGE RECORDS not only the events of to-day but summarizes the story of the week.

ITS LITERARY FEATURES include the best literature of the day with interesting reviews of the latest books.

IN ADDITION TO THE regular departments THE TIMES to-morrow will contain among other articles:

CANOE MEN IN THEIR Camp. An Illustrated Story of the Races, the Entertainments, and Campfires of the American Canoe Association on the St. Lawrence River.

IT WAS DRY IN PAtaukunk. Citizens of a Drought-Stricken Community Resolved that They Needed Irrigation. Potatoes Roasted in the Ground, It Was Alleged, and Apples Baked Upon the Trees. Peaches, All Skin and Stones, Sounded Like Watchmen's Rattles as the Breezes Came. Cows Sold for Dried Beef and Horses Drank Cider. What a Correspondent Saw and Heard.

IN THE BRITISH WORKshops. Novelties are Slowly, Poorly, and Dearly Fabricated. Better and Cheaper Results in Machinery of Old Date. Trials of an American Inventor. He Now Sends to the United States for His Machines. Admirable Technical Training of Engineers. But Workmen are Not to be Relied Upon. Clumsy and Time Wasters.

VERY PROFITABLE Farming. Some Figures from Big Louisiana Plantations. Sugar Growing is the Best-Paying Industry in the United States. Louisiana Can Supply the Whole Country. The Production Trebled in Seven Years. Pleasing Experiences of Some Northern and Western Men as Sugar Farmers. Large Products of the Palmy Days of Slave Labor Nearly Equaled.

These Are Only a Few of the Many Good Things to be Found in

TO-MORROW'S TIMES,

And All For

5 Cents.

PAGES 9–10. SATURDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 19, 1893. PAGES 9–10.

MAYOR GILROY SPEAKS OUT

THE CITY MUST STAND FOR ITS RIGHTS AGAINST MANHATTAN.

Every Provision of Law Regarding Elevated Railway Infringements, He Says, Should Be Strictly Enforced—Rapid-Transit Commissioners Treated Shabbily by the Company—As a Last Resort the Municipality Could Build Roads—Russell Sage's Wail in Manhattan's Defense.

Mayor Gilroy added his voice yesterday to the feeling already expressed by Controller Myers and Commissioner William Steinway in favor of leaving the Manhattan Railway Company out of account in all future plans for rapid transit. The Mayor had followed with close interest the efforts of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners to come to terms with the Manhattan Company. He grew more than ever watchful of these efforts when it become necessary for him to prevent the disbandment of the commission. Of late there had been indications that he was storing up opinions which would be vigorously stated at the proper time. They were based on the inability of the Commissioners to bring negotiations to the point of action in spite of their manifestly earnest labors in this direction.

When the futility of trying to make terms with the elevated railroad managers became definitely settled, the Mayor refrained from stating his views until the Rapid-Transit Commission could meet and be heard. The demands of official courtesy were released yesterday, the commission having spoken. The Mayor accordingly made it his first business upon reaching his office to declare his opinion of the Manhattan Company and to take advanced ground for municipal construction of a rapid-transit system if private capital cannot be readily enlisted in such an enterprise.

"I think," he said, "that the commission can make terms that will be attractive to private capital. Rapid transit is a necessity for the comfort of the people and for the welfare of the city. If a plan can be devised by which private capital will provide an adequate system, built with reference to permanency, capable of transporting people from one end of the city to the other in fifteen or twenty minutes, I would favor the award of a franchise for such a work for a mere song. The undertaking may be expensive, but no sane man can doubt that it will be profitable.

"Should there be difficulty in arranging for a private undertaking, let the city build the road. The city can afford it and can do it, I am confident, under existing law. I do not believe the city could lend its credit to a private corporation, but it is as competent for the city to build a rapid-transit road as to build a bridge or to carry through any other great public improvement. A rapid-transit road so constructed would be built with reference to permanency and would undoubtedly answer all requirements. My opinion in this respect, I am free to say, has undergone great change.

"The action of the Manhattan Company is a surprise to me," Mayor Gilroy went on earnestly, "and is an outrage upon the Rapid-Transit Commission and the municipality. The company gave every indication of its willingness to accept the terms offered, and I doubt if a single member of the commission expected the present result.

"That the Manhattan Company has not acted in good faith is very evident. It was fully aware that there would be no expenditures called for if it had accepted the terms of the Rapid-Transit Commission for more than a year at least, that time probably being necessary to obtain the required consents and to complete the preliminary arrangements.

"The Manhattan Company seems to think it bears no reciprocal obligations to the city. It possesses a valuable franchise, which probably cost not more than $30,000,000. It is to-day bonded for $36,000,000 and stocked for $30,000,000, making $66,000,000, upon which the people of this city are required, in the payment of fares and otherwise, to pay from 5 to 7 per cent. The earnings of the road would pay almost 15 per cent. upon the legitimate cost of construction, and yet, while it reaps this rich harvest from this municipality, it does not conceive that there are any obligations resting upon it in return. Certainly, from the attitude it takes, the City of New-York owes no further courtesy or obligation to this company.

"The city, therefore, should see to it that this company discharges all its legal obligations to the public and that whatever encroachments it may have seized upon it should be compelled to deliver up, and that every right that the city possesses against the company should be strictly enforced. There should be no further dilly-dallying with this greedy corporation, and the Rapid-Transit Commission did well when it declared it to be its purpose to have no further negotiations with the company.

"I have never believed it to be in accordance with good policy to invest public moneys in private enterprises. I have always believed that the engagement of municipal corporations in the legitimate field of private enterprises would paralyze such enterprises, and would drive from our city private capital which might be invested therein. But I think the time has come when this municipality must seriously consider the propriety of building what every one admits to be absolutely necessary—a permanent rapid-transit road that will give ample facilities between the upper and lower ends of the city.

"I still entertain the hope that such an enterprise can be carried out by private capital if the terms made by the Rapid-Transit Commissioners and the inducements offered by them be sufficiently attractive. But if this cannot be done, then I am prepared to assist those who believe that the construction of a rapid-transit road should be made a municipal enterprise.

"Our real estate valuation to-day is over $1,800,000,000, while our net debt is only $98,000,000. We have thus, on a limit of 10 per cent. indebtedness, the difference between $98,000,000 and $180,000,000, or nearly $82,000,000 margin. This margin, by increased valuation of real estate and the continual improvements going on in our city, will increase instead of diminish, and I have no fear whatever that it will be necessary to change the constitutional limitation of indebtedness to carry, if necessary, by municipal authority this great enterprise."

Mayor Gilroy's intimation that the city might now enforce all its rights against the Manhattan Company and compel the company to relinquish its encroachments carried an implied threat that may mean much discomfort to the company. The continuous third track in Columbus Avenue has been declared by the Corporation Counsel under other municipal administrations to be clearly an illegal construction. Only municipal indulgence has quieted complaints made from time to time against the occupancy of streets for elevated stations. The original plan was that the company should purchase buildings for stations and build platforms out from them.

The possibility that the Mayor may insist upon strict compliance with the law in every respect and the official criticisms upon the company's course did not increase the complacency of the elevated railroad officials. Russell Sage was specially concerned, and proceeded to justify the company's course.

"I do not know what Mayor Gilroy's motives may be in assailing the Manhattan Company," he said, "but I do know that the Directors took only such action as was required of them for the protection of the interests in their charge. They saw no reason why they should treat a proposition involving rapid-transit property otherwise than upon the business principles that they would have applied to any business interests of which they were guardians.

"We are not to be frightened or swerved from what we regard as our duty by what Mayor Gilroy or any one else may say. It may be well enough for him to criticise us upon the ground that no money would need to be raised for a year, the interval being occupied in obtaining consents of property owners and in other preliminaries.

"Why didn't he say that a few weeks ago?" Mr. Sage wailed. "If he had said it all the newspapers would have raised a great howl that Tammany Hall and the Manhattan Company were in alliance.

"We have not tried to coerce the commission into favors for us. Our reply declining to undertake new contracts at this time was not intended to be discourteous. When Mr. Steinway calls it 'curt' he merely expresses an opinion. That is merely a matter of taste and style. Our note said what we wished to say in direct and concise language. It told the whole story and wasted no words over it.

"I do not understand why the Rapid Transit Commission should expect from us special consideration. For nearly two years the commission worked for an underground road for the avowed purpose of supplanting the Manhattan Company. Now it turns about and tries to make plans for an elevated road. The commission would have nothing to do with us until after that fiasco in the City Hall over the proposed sale of an underground franchise. Now it complains of us because at a time of great depression we are unwilling to undertake extensive contracts.

"The Manhattan Company is managed as an investment property. Its Directors try to direct its affairs sensibly and in the interest of its stockholders. When this business depression is over, if anything may be offered that seems to hold out a reasonably attractive business prospect, the Manhattan Company will be willing to renew negotiations. Meanwhile the Directors expect to carry on business for the company at the old stand."

Commissioner John H. Inman, who did not reach Thursday's meeting in time to vote with the other Commissioners upon the resolution to abandon the Manhattan Company, said yesterday that, while still of the opinion that relief could be had most quickly through the Manhattan Company, he would now consider fairly any proposition that might be offered for an independent line.

CONFIRMED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Sentences of Military Courts in the Cobin and Cornell Cases.

The General Headquarters of the National Guard, through the Adjutant General's office at Albany, has promulgated its decisions in the cases of Capt. I. J. Cobin of the Seventy-first Regiment and Capt. William A. Cornell of the Eighth Regiment, both of whom were tried by courts-martial upon specified charges. The decisions and sentences are in accordance with the announcement previously published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In the case of Capt. Cobin the sentence imposed is a fine of $50 and an order that he be reprimanded from headquarters. Capt. Cornell is dismissed from the military service of the State.

There were two charges preferred against Capt. Cobin. The first alleged a violation of Paragraph 40 of the Military Code, and was in effect that on Oct. 11, 1892, he enlisted Henry J. Drews as a private in the Seventy-first Regiment without the consent of Drews's parents, although he knew that the recruit was under twenty-one years of age.

The second charge was a technical one based upon the first allegation. Capt. Cobin was charged with having made a false certificate in affixing his signature as attesting officer to the oath of Drews's enlistment, in which it was said that the recruit was twenty-one years old, knowing at the time Drews was only twenty years old. The Captain was also charged with having known and consented to the alteration of the age in the oath after it had been subscribed to by Drews and before it was sent to headquarters.

The court-martial, at the head of which was Major George E. B. Hart, finds Capt. Cobin guilty of the first charge. Of the first specification of the second charge the court-martial finds the defendant guilty except the words "with knowledge and consent," substituting therefor "without knowledge and consent," and of such excepted words "not guilty." Of the second charge the court finds him not guilty.

Capt. Cornell of the Eighth Regiment was arraigned upon two charges, the first alleging unmilitary and unofficer-like conduct and the second disobedience of orders. The first charge specified that on May 25, 1893, while in command of Company H, forming a part of the Second Battalion, which was on drill under command of Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., he sheathed his sword and left his company without permission.

The second charge alleged that at the time and under the circumstances mentioned in the first charge, when ordered by the commanding officer to move his company into line of squads, he refused to obey the order. Of both charges and their specifications the court-martial finds Capt. Cornell guilty.

Gov. Flower, as Commander in Chief of the National Guard of New-York, issues the following on the cases of the two officers:

> It is not disputed that when Capt. Cobin enlisted Private Drews, the blanks in his enlistment paper were filled in by the recruit sitting at a desk in Capt. Cobin's immediate presence and while he was watching him, and that Capt. Cobin thereafter attested his oath. The recruit's age now appears as twenty-one in the enlistment paper and in the Assistant Surgeon's certificate of physical examination, which was attached to the enlistment paper. It is not disputed that the figure 1 is written over an erasure of another figure. On the other copy of the Assistant Surgeon's certificate, which was filed with the Surgeon, there is no erasure and the figures are plainly written 20.
>
> These documents are significant and corroborate the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution that Capt. Cobin enlisted the recruit, knowing him to be under age, without the parent's consent.
>
> Such conduct is highly reprehensible. It is not merely a technical breach of an explicit provision of the Military Code, but it is a substantial offense. Recruits enlisted under such circumstances can, as was done in the present case, withdraw at will. The effect, therefore, of making such enlistments and carrying such recruits on the rolls is to give a false and fictitious appearance of the strength of a command, and is highly detrimental to the public service, and may readily be attended with serious consequences.
>
> Capt. William Alexander Cornell, Eighth Regiment, ceases to be an officer of the National Guard from this date.

WIDENING OF ELM STREET.

Plans and Maps Sent to the Board of Aldermen for Approval.

At the meeting of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday morning Assistant Engineer J. O. B. Webster of the Public Works Department presented the plan and grade maps for the opening and widening of Elm Street from Chambers Street north to Great Jones Street.

Mayor Gilroy was present at the meeting and asked many questions relative to the proposed grade. Mr. Webster said that the new street will be comparatively level. The proposed improvement, including the price of the land to be taken, will cost about $4,000,000.

A resolution was adopted sending the plans to the Board of Aldermen, and directing that the proposed scheme be advertised in the *City Record* for ten days. Afterward the board will apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal. Six months must then elapse before the actual work of widening and extending the street can be begun.

The board also voted to open East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Leggett, Randall, Longwood, and St. John's Avenues in the Twenty-third Ward.

Destroyed Letters He Could Not Deliver.

Michael Cunningham, a substitute letter carrier attached to Station W in Brooklyn, was held in $500 bail by United States Commissioner Morle yesterday on a charge of destroying letters which he should have delivered.

Cunningham was arrested in Henry Luger's saloon, Driggs Avenue and South Eighth Street, Thursday evening, after he had torn up a quantity of mail matter.

Cunningham's motive was to hold his position. He had been on the carriers' force only two months. He failed to cover his route in the required time. Superintendent Morris informed him he would be discharged if he did not do better. To save time he destroyed the letters.

Commissioner Andrews to Investigate.

Mayor Gilroy's suggestion as to a different system of disposing of the city's garbage and refuse has the approval of Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews. He thinks the cost of dumping the garbage could be considerably reduced if the Inspectors at the dumps did their duty. He has issued an order revoking all private permits and in it he states that he will hold the Inspectors accountable. He will make an extended investigation of the work done by the Inspectors, and it is understood that he will recommend several removals.

Will Apply for His Money Sept. 1.

Daniel O'Connell, who recently assumed the contract for the collection of garbage in Brooklyn, said yesterday the reason he had not collected the money due him for the work was that he had only collected the garbage a short time, and was not in a hurry for his money. He promised to apply for it, though, on Sept. 1.

Police Commissioner Hayden yesterday notified the Police Captains to arrest drivers of garbage wagons bearing the name of Bartley French, the former contractor.

August Grand Jury Dismissed.

The Grand Jury for the August term was dismissed yesterday. This unusually early disbandment was explained by Judge Fitzgerald, who said he had been informed by the District Attorney that only ten cases were now in the Tombs awaiting action, and in these important witnesses were out of town.

During the term 239 cases were investigated, 197 indictments found, and 42 dismissed.

City Officials on Short Vacations.

Mayor Gilroy and Corporation Counsel Clark left last night for Saratoga, where they will remain until Monday.

Supervisor of the City Record W. J. K. Kenny left last evening to join his family at Saratoga. He will return Monday.

Mayor Gilroy's secretary, Willis Holly, returned yesterday from his vacation.

Dr. Biggs's Bill for the Bishop Autopsy.

When Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, died in the Spring of 1889, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, the Health Department bacteriologist, rendered services as a microscopist at the autopsy. He has now presented a bill for $300 to the city for the services he rendered. It was referred to the Corporation Counsel for investigation.

ARGUMENT ENDED YESTERDAY

THE SHANN MURDER CASE TO GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

Mrs. Shann and Her Two Daughters Listened to the Lawyers' Pleas All Day—She Expects to be Acquitted—Counsel Dispute as to the Amount of Mercury Given the Victim—Defense Alleges that There Was No Motive for the Crime.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 18.—The entire day in Justice Abbett's court was spent in the arguments of the counsel who are engaged in the defense and prosecution of Mrs. Shann, charged with having poisoned her son. Justice Abbett will charge the jury to-morrow.

Mrs. Shann, with her two daughters, sat together all day within the inclosure, and during the arguments of the lawyers who have been presenting the case against her they often wept and sobbed. Mrs. Shann is confident that she will be acquitted.

Ex-Senator George Vanderbilt made the opening address. He began by saying that the case possessed many remarkable features, because it was a charge of a mother murdering her son, not in anger or because of insanity, but deliberately by slow poison. He told about the disembowelment and the events that led up to the arrest of Mrs. Shann. It was charged by the State, he said, that mercury was found in his body that was incompatible with medical doses, that the body was robbed of its viscera, and that nobody had any motive for the removal but the defendant. He then spent some time informing the jury how mercury is used medically. Dr. Bergen, he said, would have come into court and swore that he only prescribed two and one-tenth grains of mercury, but a search had revealed that he had omitted four important prescriptions which showed that more drugs containing mercury were given. Nobody could say how much mercury the son had taken.

He then touched on the difference of opinion among the experts as to the symptoms of John Shann's disease. These opinions were all contradictory, but nearly all agreed that they were not the symptoms of mercurial poison. He charged that the hypothetical question formulated by the State to convict the woman was revised several times before Drs. Cantewell and Wetherell would consent to swear to it. He dwelt at some length on the absence of the evidence of salivation in this particular case, when nearly all the experts admitted that it was one of the first and most expressive symptoms of mercurial poisoning. After speaking for three hours the ex-Senator, with a strong peroration, concluded.

The court then took a short recess. Judge Chauncey Beasley, another of the defendant's counsel, began his address at the opening of court. He said in the beginning that there was nothing unusual in Mrs. Shann taking out a policy for John, and for the boy to make his mother the beneficiary. Judge Beasley commented on Assistant Prosecutor Apgar's fiery oration, finding fault with the defense for bringing out the secret life of the dead man and using it as a defense. He said that it was the duty of the counsel to have the jury know all these facts. He then went over the testimony and interpreted it as indicating that John Shann died from natural causes. He dwelt on the fact that Dr. Bergen, who attended Shann, did not discover evidences of mercurial poisoning, and even after the disembowelment gave a proof of death that it was caused by gastritis.

Judge Beasley then reviewed the evidence at length and endeavored to show that the claims set up by the prosecution were artificial and untrustworthy.

Prosecutor Stockton made the last address, which was a review of the facts for the State. He began by saying it had been clearly proved by the State that Mrs. Shann was guilty. He urged them to forget that the defendant was a woman.

It was impossible, he said, for the State to say just how the poison was given. The claim is that John Shann died of poison administered secretly. He thought the accusation made in the court that Dr. Bergen had an interest in the removal of the viscera was an outrageous proceeding. He had nothing to cover, for he examined John Shann for a policy that was not accepted. They had a suspicion about the death and to have taken the viscera would have removed the proof they needed. The strangest part of the whole tale, he said, was that Mrs. Shann and Mabel sat for three hours after the act had been committed discussing the matter without raising a cry.

No explanation was made of the noise heard on the back staircase that leads down stairs and out of the door. Again, why did Mrs. Shann on Thursday morning say to Peter Shann, when he came to attend to the body, that it was all right, as she had attended to it herself? He said that the Shann girls were too willing to contradict their testimony, and they have sworn to too much, but they were weak and madly wild in their mother's interest. Their zeal was prompted by their love for their mother.

Most of the people here think that the jury will either fail to agree or else acquit Mrs. Shann.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN COMMAND.

Serious Conflict Between the Mexican Factions May Be Averted.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Aug. 18.—The State of Coahuila is now in the hands of the Federal troops, and it is believed that a conflict between the armed forces of Cardenas and Galan will be averted. Serious charges are made here against Gov. Galan. Upon his order a number of persons from different parts of the State have been arrested and confined in the penitentiary here, the sole charge against them being that they were organizing opposition political clubs, and that their action was seditious and incited the people to abuse the peace.

These prisoners are men of prominence in the State, and are treated like the most depraved criminals.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Aug. 18.—President Diaz and the high Federal authorities here are kept fully advised of the political troubles in the State of Coahuila. The general Government will take no hand in the affair any further than to distribute Federal troops in the turbulent districts to preserve the peace.

President Diaz has received assurances from both the gubernatorial candidates that they are warm supporters of his administration.

New-Haven's Plan to Raise Money.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18.—Because of the fact that the date on which the city taxes will fall due was prolonged two months by the late General Assembly, the City Government is in the immediate need of $100,000. Taxes are not payable until Dec. 1, and the money must be raised at once to meet the city's current expenses.

Rather than borrow the money outright, Mayor Sargent has hit upon a plan which he thinks is much better, and to-day announced that the city would run a bank of its own and announced further that hereafter until further notice the sum of $100 or more would be received at his office and 5 per cent. city bonds would be issued for the same. By doing this Mayor Sargent hopes to get many of the small sums now tied up into circulation again.

Jubilee Display at Manhattan Beach.

On account of the threatening storm Thursday evening a curtailment had to be made in the jubilee display of fireworks which was arranged to follow the "Storming of Vicksburg" in Pain's Outdoor Theatre at Manhattan Beach. Thousands were disappointed in consequence. This evening, therefore, the programme will be carried out with a few additions. The fire portraits of Gilmore and Sousa will be given for the last time. Judging from the way Gilmore's picture was received last night his memory is still green in the minds of those who visit Manhattan Beach.

Burned for Insurance Money.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18.—Detective Cowan of Chicago has arrested at Lonsdale a man named Phillips who formerly resided in this State and who was wanted at Chicago to explain the origin of fires in the stores of his employers, Smith, Jersey & Meers, in that city.

He says that they set the fires to obtain money from the insurance companies, the stock being overinsured. He has gone West with the officer.

No News of the Sarnia.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—The Dominion Line steamship Sarnia from Montreal is now twenty days out and there is no news of her since she was reported on Aug. 7 with her machinery damaged. There is considerable anxiety felt here concerning her safety.

WILL PROBABLY TAKE AN APPEAL.

Meredith's Counsel Criticise the Decision of Judge Barnard.

In all probability an appeal will be taken from the decision of Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, declaring Edward Meredith insane, to the Court of Appeals.

"I have received a copy of Judge Barnard's decision," said Mr. Colahan, one of Meredith's counsel, yesterday, "and I have made a careful study of it. While I don't desire to appear to reflect upon the integrity, honesty of purpose, and ability of the Judge, I must say I consider he has made deductions entirely at variance with the evidence.

"In the first place, it was not to Warden Brown whom Meredith addressed his letter demanding his release or he would expose the prison deficits and the peculiar methods governing the management of the prison. That letter was addressed to Warden Brush. This fact in itself would show that the Judge is not clear on the line of the evidence. But to show how faulty his deductions are, here is another assertion which he makes in his decision: 'He (meaning Meredith) poisoned a bottle of wine himself to convict the physicians of poisoning him.'

"At no time during the hearing was any evidence produced showing any such act on Meredith's part. There were hints and suggestions of such an act, but there was no sworn evidence of the fact. Again, he accepts the word of Dr. Barber as to Meredith's insanity. We showed conclusively, by Dr. Barber's own admission, that he had never made a thorough physical and mental examination of Meredith's condition and that he had signed the certificate for Meredith's incarceration in the asylum purely on the evidence presented by the prison official."

"What will be done with Meredith at Matteawan?"

"I do not know. They have got him now where they want him. He is alone and unprotected, except so far as his counsel and his mother can protect him. They may administer nitro-glycerine and hydrocyanus, and if they do he will be driven insane."

"What cause can you ascribe for his detention in the asylum?"

"The evidence and the circumstances clearly show the cause. It is necessary to keep Meredith confined for the simple reason that he knows too much about the frauds perpetrated at Sing Sing prison. If he is declared sane, his evidence in a court would have to be accepted. If detained as an insane convict, then the guilty persons in the ring can breathe easily. There you have the whole story in a nutshell."

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—On his way to the Matteawan Asylum Meredith said that virtually the whole theory of the defense had been overthrown. He said he fully expected the decision of the court to be in his favor, and was greatly disappointed to-day when told that the decision of Judge Barnard was adverse to him. Then he read the decision in full, and said it was just what he anticipated, that he had been led to expect it, and had good reasons for believing that the Judge would decide against him. He added in a decided manner that the fight was just beginning, that hereafter, should the case come on, strong evidence would be brought forward. He said he had heretofore refrained from attacking the characters of those in the conspiracy, but that he would begin a more vigorous assault; that the decision was against the evidence, and that the matter had now gone so far that others would carry it forward.

At the same time Meredith expressed a desire to have a truce, stating that, if the hospital authorities would enter into an agreement with his counsel and with his mother that he should obtain his liberty when the time of his sentence expires, and if there should be a definite agreement on this point, he would relinquish his attack. He characterizes Judge Barnard's decision as too indefinite.

MR. ALLEN'S CORDAGE CHARGES.

Now to be Passed Upon by the District Attorney.

The charges brought by Henry Allen of the brokerage firm of Henry Allen & Co. against James M. Waterbury, President of the National Cordage Company, J. Weaver Loper, Frank T. Wall, C. L. Atterbury, J. C. Farmal, and Chauncey Marshal, Directors in that company, are in a fair way to get before the Grand Jury within two weeks. The case has been taken to the District Attorney's office, and Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre has been detailed to look into the charges and report upon them.

"I must decline to say anything whatever at present about the Henry Allen charges against the Cordage people," Mr. McIntyre said yesterday. "Mr. Nicoll will return to town, I presume, about the 28th—a week from Monday—and I will then make my report to him. If he considers the case, as presented, sufficiently grave, he will undoubtedly put the matter before the Grand Jury. I have examined the affidavits submitted by Mr. Allen very carefully, and shall give them further attention. I cannot say what my own opinion is about them, for Mr. Nicoll must make the decision."

These charges of Henry Allen are grand larceny in the first degree by misrepresentation and conspiracy to defraud. If it should occur that the case goes to the Grand Jury, two bills will probably be drawn. The charges are based upon the contract formed about March 1 between Henry Allen and the defendants upon the alleged misrepresentations of the "Cordage pool" in their several offices in the National Cordage Company, and on other alleged unwarranted statements, as charged, for the purpose of bulling the stock.

It was said yesterday that certain members of the Cordage pool had approached Mr. Allen with an offer of terms of compromise, which he had declined. No verification of this report could be got at the firm's office, and Bush & Vincent, attorneys for Henry Allen & Co., refused to talk about the affidavits until the District Attorney had taken action upon them.

These affidavits are said to contain many specific charges concerning the action of members of the pool during the months of March, April, and May, showing how outsiders were induced to buy stock. The plaintiff alleges that he was deceived by members of the pool as to the solvency of the company up to May 4, the day when the petition for a receiver was presented to Chancellor McGill. According to Mr. Allen the Cordage pool was formed March 1, the agreement being that Henry Allen & Co., as brokers for the pool, should buy 120,000 shares of the stock, thereby raising its market price. The greater part of the stock had been bought and sold before the crash came, but at the time the receiver was appointed the firm still had 20,000 shares on hand.

A Wayward Boy Lectured.

Police Justice Hogan read young Milton M. Berrick, the seventeen-year-old son of Lawyer A. M. Berrick, a severe lecture yesterday afternoon, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before discharging him on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The lad was arrested Thursday night, at the request of his father, as he was entering the Imperial Music Hall, after being absent from home for a week. Mr. Berrick said yesterday:

"I never charged my boy with larceny or ever stated that he had committed any such offense. As a matter of fact, my son has a deposit in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, and his mother usually keeps the bank book. He got possession of the book on the 11th inst. to draw money to make me a birthday present. He bought me a silk shirt, a bottle of perfume, and a pair of suspenders, which he told his mother cost $16.50, and he gave her $8.50 change out of $25 he had drawn from the bank. He did not return the bank book to his mother, however, and the next day he disappeared. It turned out that he drew $25 more and spent it in a week of riotous living."

The Coming Exposition in New-York.

Arrangements are approaching completion for the exposition of the World's Fair prize winners in this city next February and March. Already the entire main floor of the Grand Central Palace, including the auditorium, has been taken by exhibitors from Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy, Russia, and Spain, who are now at the World's Fair.

As the exhibits will not be confined to prize winners or foreigners, an opportunity is offered local merchants to show what they can do in competition with other nations and with manufacturers west of New-York.

Among the members of the Advisory Board having the exposition in charge are Joseph J. O'Donohue, Chairman; Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Andrew J. White, Sheppard Knapp, and others.

Continuing Customs Service Investigation.

The Customs Service Investigating Commission yesterday continued its examination of weighers and gaugers. Among the witnesses were Assistant Weighers Wisker, Bedell, and Gardner, Head Weigher Hyatt, Head Gauger Knight, Assistant Gaugers Quackenbush and Letzeiser, and Assistant Weigher Lewis.

The investigation was carried on on the lines pursued in the inquiry earlier in the week, and the evidence went to show that wide discrepancies existed between the net weight of goods, the gross weight, and the figures given by the bills of lading.

ANARCHISTS WERE TO BLAME

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUTBREAK IN WALHALLA HALL.

Emma Goldman's Wild Talk to the Unemployed—A Hint About Dynamite—Barondess's Row with the Hebrew Trades—A Dozen Rioters Fined and Two Held for Trial—Crowds About the Court, but No Disturbance—Future Meetings and Police Arrangements.

Now that a day has gone by since the riot of the unemployed workingmen at Walhalla Hall, it begins to be seen that the real instigators of the trouble were the Anarchists who have made themselves so troublesome in the last few years and who applauded the acts of their Chicago brethren. Yesterday they held several meetings, at one of which Emma Goldman, wife of Bergman, the Anarchist who shot Chairman Frick of the Carnegie Steel Company, made a violent speech.

This meeting was in Golden Rule Hall, in Rivington Street, next door to Walhalla Hall, where the riot of the day before took place. Emma Goldman's speech was a very radical one. She said: "If you are hungry and need bread, go and get it. The shops are plentiful and the doors are open." She said little about dynamite, but incidentally referred to the fact that it might be necessary to use it to attain the ends which she and her fellows were seeking. She said further that the conditions of society were all wrong, and that was the main reason why the workingmen were unemployed.

Committees were appointed by the meeting to get a hall and to arrange for a parade of the unemployed, so that the rich might see how the poor were suffering. During all the meeting the barkeepers who handed out beer over the counter were kept busy taking in nickels from many who, if they had no money for bread, did have means to get beer. There was no question that a good many had no money at all, but they were deluded workingmen and not the Anarchists.

Another meeting was held in the afternoon at Bernbaum's Hall, in Allen Street, and several speeches were made. One man, who said his name was Blanck, denounced the press most heartily, and his audience cheered him lustily. The listeners at the Allen Street hall were more fortunate than their brethren in Rivington Street, because they were supplied with peaches by Emma Goldman, so if they did not get bread they did obtain some of the "fruits in season."

Acting Police Superintendent Conlin was shown the speech made by Emma Goldman, and was asked if he intended to allow such language to be indulged in.

"I had not heard of it," he said. "I will have it attended to." When asked what he intended doing, and whether he intended to send policemen who speak German or Hebrew to the meetings and thus learn what the speakers had to say, Acting Superintendent Conlin said: "I am not telling police business, but I will attend to that." When asked, also, if he would have policemen at the Union Square meeting to-night he said that he would look after the meeting, but he would not talk any further on the subject.

The Acting Superintendent said that he was making no investigation of the Walhalla Hall riot, and he did not believe that Joseph Barondess had anything to do with inciting it, but he had heard that when Barondess knew that the riot was in progress he went among the people and endeavored to quiet them. Barondess himself denied positively that he had anything at all to do with inciting the riots. He said that he did not write the circular that called the crowd together, and, more than that, he did not know who did write it.

Barondess is bitterly disliked by the men who belong to the United Hebrew Trades, and his organization, the Operators and Cloakmakers' Union, will have nothing to do with the Hebrew Trades. A. Weinstein was reported to have said, at a meeting at 91 Delancey Street, that Barondess was responsible for the whole trouble, and that he had arranged the riot because his influence with the Hebrew workingmen was declining. Weinstein denied that he made the remarks attributed to him, but people at the meeting said he was quoted correctly. One of Weinstein's friends said that, "though Weinstein did not make those remarks, they are true as far as they relate to Barondess." So now between the two workingmen's organizations there is a bitterer feeling than ever.

All the Hebrews and other workmen who were arrested on Thursday night as having been connected with the riot were taken to Essex Market Court yesterday morning. About 500 persons were in the neighborhood when the prisoners were taken to the Court House for trial. Sergt. Cahill of the Essex Market squad was on hand with eleven men, but thinking that more policemen were needed he sent to the Eldridge Police Station for reserves. Capt. Devery responded with thirteen men.

The prisoners were marched from the station house to the Essex Market Court, each man in charge of a policeman. When they appeared the crowd hooted, but they were taken to the Court House without much trouble. The courtroom was packed to suffocation with the friends of the men under arrest, but they were quiet. A dozen of the prisoners were fined sums ranging from $3 to $10, and two were held for trial.

One of these was Louis Rothfield of 71 Norfolk Street. He was held in $1,000 bail for malicious mischief. Rothfield hit Patrolman Hogan in the head with a stone. Abraham Bloom was held for the same amount, charged with malicious mischief in inciting a riot. Barondess says he will be able to obtain bail for them to-day.

Barondess took up a collection in the courtroom for the men who were fined, and raised between $50 and $60. This amount, with what the prisoners had themselves, helped them out and enabled them to pay their fines.

Yesterday a letter was sent out to all the labor and trade organizations by President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, requesting that they meet at 257 East Tenth Street at 2 P. M. on Sunday to discuss the situation.

"Whatever be the decision of the conference," President Gompers said, "it will be binding on me and on all union men. Until that decision is reached I will take no action nor say anything in regard to the matter."

Last night Barondess made a vigorous protest to his friends and the unemployed workingmen who are his allies, saying that Emma Goldman must not be allowed to address them any more. Barondess, Capt. Devery of the Eldridge Street Station, and Acting Superintendent Conlin held a conference at the station house in Eldridge Street. None of them would talk about what they had done, but it was probable that they conferred together in order to prevent a repetition of the trouble in Walhalla Hall.

Newark Will Have a Parade.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—There is a movement on foot in this city among the Socialists and Anarchists to have a parade next Monday of the unemployed workingmen. There was a meeting of 300 idle men to-day at Munzo's Hall, and to-morrow night there will be another meeting at Turn Hall, in Ferry Street. At to-day's meeting it was decided by those present to imitate their brethren in New-York and get up a demonstration next Monday morning. It will be a parade of all the unemployed of the city.

Several visits were made to the Mayor's office in the course of the day to ascertain whether or not the Chief Magistrate of the city would issue a permit for the intended parade. He wasn't at his desk.

Philadelphia Ordered to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Orders were telegraphed to-day to Capt. Barker, commanding the cruiser Philadelphia at Callao, Peru, to proceed at once to Honolulu to relieve the cruiser Boston. The Philadelphia carries orders to the commanding officer of the Boston to set sail for San Francisco.

For some time the Navy Department has known that the Boston was in a bad condition, owing to the accumulation of barnacles and foul vegetable growth on her bottom, and the delay in ordering her home for repairs indicates that the Government deems it wise to keep two vessels at Honolulu.

The Adams, a wooden man-of-war, is now at Honolulu with the Boston, and from the present peaceable aspect of things it would seem that she would be sufficient to meet any emergency, but the State and Navy Departments evidently have information that causes them to take a contrary view or else they are determined to be on the side of absolute safety and take no chances.

Robert Knox to Have a New Trial.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 18.—Robert J. Knox, the American who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in this city a short time ago for swindling a local jeweler out of $12,000 worth of jewelry, has been granted a new trial. Knox formerly resided in Minneapolis, Minn., and is known to the sporting fraternity of that city. He has influential friends in the United States who are working in his behalf.

NICE ROW OVER PAVING.

Jersey City Officials Have an Excited Debate About Awarding Contracts.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 18.—The Street and Water Board had a somewhat exhilarating meeting this morning. The subject of debate was asphalt pavement, the object a division of work in favor of the highest rather than the lowest bidder, and some unpleasant personalities resulted.

The board had advertised for proposals for paving several streets. The prices bid by different companies varied a good deal, but notwithstanding the difference in prices President Madden offered a resolution to divide the work between two companies. This brought Commissioner Somers to his feet with a bang.

"I object to such a course," said he, "because it will compel the city to pay one company from 40 to 60 cents per square yard more than the other company is willing to do the work for. I do not propose to become a party to a scheme to award contracts to the highest bidder. If the members supporting this resolution can tell me why contracts should be awarded to the highest bidder I am ready to listen to them."

"We have divided the work," interjected President Madden, with the air of a man whose word was law.

"We!" inquired Commissioner Dugan. "We have done nothing of the sort. I know nothing about the scheme and I will not vote to pay twice as much for work as is necessary."

"I think the responsibility lies with the Committee on Streets," said the President.

"The committee had nothing to do with this matter," replied Commissioner Dugan, who is Chairman of the committee. "The President has engineered this thing, and I won't be drawn into it. The President and the members supporting it seem to be very much interested in one company."

"If you will allow me, I will tell you about this matter," explained President Madden. "I think this board is exercising good judgment in these awards."

"Well, as you are making the awards," retorted Commissioner Dugan, "you should let some one else discover the good sense or good judgment of it. Such a course is not legal. We have no right to ignore the law."

"You are no authority on law," said President Madden.

"I imagine I can teach you a few things, anyway," replied Commissioner Dugan.

That closed the debate. The resolution to divide the work was passed by the votes of President Madden and Commissioners Yoe and Cook, Commissioners Dugan and Somers voting in the negative.

It is very probable that Acting Mayor Simpson will veto the resolution.

A CHAMELEON-LIKE BABY.

Mr. and Mrs. Scalley's Adopted Baby Changed to the Color of a Mulatto.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scalley of Farmingdale have been childless for many years, and felt a longing to hear the patter of baby footsteps in the lonely old house and listen to the childish prattle of baby lips, even if they had to adopt a baby to bring about these results.

Acting upon the inspiration, they journeyed to New-York six months ago, and visited Mrs. Schoud of 216 East Fifty-third Street. When they left Mrs. Schoud, motherly Mrs. Scalley carried a small bundle from which peeped two black little eyes and the pretty pink face of a chubby baby about a week old. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scalley promptly fell in love with their little prize and raved over it on all occasions. It thrived under their fostering care.

To their great surprise the baby suddenly began to change color. From a rosy pink the child's complexion began to change to yellow, and soon a brown tinge appeared. Sympathetic neighbors were appealed to, and one good old soul increased Mrs. Scalley's fears by assuring her that the baby had an awful case of "yeller janders." The good old soul promptly prescribed rhubarb tea, catnip, burdock, and dandelion. The child grew worse and turned darker than ever under the treatment.

Thoroughly frightened, Mr. and Mrs. Scalley decided to seek other advice than the well-meaning old women of the vicinity could advance, so Dr. J. P. Heyen of this village was called to the child. He felt its pulse, surveyed its tongue, and grew grave.

"Oh, doctor," said Mrs. Scalley, "don't tell us it's going to die. We have become so fond of the dear little thing that we would be heart-broken."

"No," replied the doctor, "I don't think it will die, but I have discovered the reason of its changing complexion. Madam, the child is a negro." Mrs. Scally screamed, and Mr. Scalley said a lot of things. "Not a pure type, perhaps," continued the doctor, "but a mulatto, at least."

Since this discovery Mr. and Mrs. Scalley have been in a dilemma. The child is delicate, and they don't want to thrust it out into an unfeeling world. They fear they must keep it any way, because they have legally adopted it, and the law might have something to say, they think. At the same time, they don't propose to start a colored orphan asylum. Their quandry is complete.

Liberals Triumph in Nicaragua.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Aug. 18.—The triumph of the Liberals in Nicaragua is complete. The leaders of the party say that they have ample power to maintain order, despite the many reports to the contrary.

Elections will be held Aug. 27 for delegates to a constitutional convention that has been called to assemble Sept. 15.

The relations between Nicaragua and Honduras are greatly strained, as the result of the conviction that Nicaragua has promised to assist Gen. Bonilla to start a revolution in Honduras. There are over 2,000 exiles from Honduras in Nicaragua, but the Liberal leaders deny that any bargain has been made to assist them as against the Government of Honduras.

Gen. Baca, Vice President of the Junta of Nicaragua, will go to Guatemala to secure the intervention of President Barrios to restore good relations between Nicaragua and Honduras.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef in Moderate Demand—Pork Not Wanted—Cotton Futures Steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18—3:45 P. M.—Beef in moderate demand. Pork in poor demand. Hams in fair demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 ℔, firm at 53s 6d. Bacon in fair demand; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 ℔, firm at 56s; short rib, about 25 ℔, firm at 56s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 ℔, firm at 39s. Cheese in moderate demand. Tallow in poor demand. Spirits of turpentine in poor demand. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in moderate demand; futures in no demand; prime Western spot steady at 43s 9d. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 6½d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in fair demand; futures in good demand; mixed Western, spot, easy at 4s ½d; August easy at 4s ½d; September easy at 4s 1¾d; October easy at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady at the decline; American, middling, low-middling clause, August delivery, 4 5-64@4 6-64d; August and September delivery, 4 4-64d, value; September and October delivery, 4 2-64@4 3-64d; October and November delivery, 4 2-64@4 3-64d; November and December delivery, 4 3-64@4 4-64d; December and January delivery, 4 5-64@4 6-64d; January and February delivery, 4 7-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 8-64@4 9-64d; March and April delivery, 4 10-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 18—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 17s 4½d ⅌ cwt for Cuba, centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 13s 9d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 41s 6d ⅌ quarter; July and August shipment, 41s 3d. Linseed cake, £7 5s ⅌ ton for Western. Linseed oil, 21s 3d ⅌ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 9d ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Sugar quiet; nothing done. Exchange quiet.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and steady at 25½@26c. Resins more active and steady. Sales, 500 bbls common to good strained at 90@95c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 18.—Resin dull; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar dull at $1.20. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.50.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 18.—Turpentine quiet; firm at 23c; resin steady at 80c, good strained. Cotton sales, 250 bales. Market weak; middling, 6¾c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 23c bid. Resin firm; E, 90c; D, 85c.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, J.*—Butterworth vs. Wertheim—Joseph Wolff. Matter of The Mayor, &c.—Rollin M. Morgan.

COMMON PLEAS—*Giegerich, J.*—Gold vs. Gold—Francis V. S. Oliver.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, J.*—Matter of Ontario Mutual Accident Association—Harry H. Beadle.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Freedman, J.*—Matter of F. Grote & Co.—Herman E. Kleber.

CITY COURT—*McCarthy, J.*—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. James Christie—James Dunegan.

DID NOT HAVE HYDROPHOBIA

ARTIST FRANK GREGORY HAD PLAIN DELIRIUM TREMENS.

The Sensational Reports Printed in Some of the Newspapers Were Elaborated in the Eastern District of Brooklyn—They Gave a Thrilling Account of Alleged Barking, Foaming at the Mouth, and Other Evidences of Rabies—Hospital Surgeon Duryea Denies the Story.

In nearly all the morning newspapers of this city yesterday, THE NEW-YORK TIMES being one of the exceptions, there appeared a story so heartrending in its details that the nervous and sympathetic must have been sadly disturbed by its reading.

This story told how Frank Gregory, an artist, had, while walking through Noble Street, in Brooklyn's Eastern District, developed hydrophobia of "a violent type, very rare in human beings." It further set forth that "all his actions were identical with those of a dog suffering from a pronounced form of the disease, and those members of the medical profession who saw the patient characterized it as a phenomenal case."

Then "his awful paroxysms" were described with agonizing vividness. He "barked like a dog;" he was "foaming at the mouth;" he "snapped viciously at those who tried to go near him;" he was "on his hands and knees on a boardwalk," being watched by "more than 500 persons," and, "when the paroxysms were most severe," he would "begin to chew the planks of the boardwalk."

To make it worse, there was a livery stable near by, and in this livery stable, according to this terrible tale, there "was a big mastiff dog that was barking frantically," and "every yelp of the big mastiff seemed to add to the suffering of the man" and "crazed him more." He "tried to enter the stable to get at his tormentor," but "fell, bit at the end of the planks, and ripped a large splinter from one plank and chewed it, trying to swallow some of the pieces of wood. After five minutes of horrible writhing and contortions, the man lay exhausted."

These bits of description are taken at random from the various long reports of the case which were printed. The reports did not vary much. They all showed the touch of the same masterly imagination.

There was "a sturdy blacksmith" in the story, and, like the sturdy blacksmiths spoken of in many an old-time story, this sturdy blacksmith "left his forge" and stood between the horrified crowd and the "victim of rabies." His name was Waldron, and once, when the unfortunate "appeared to be conscious, was looking with scared eyes at those about him, and attempting to rise," the sturdy blacksmith Waldron attempted to approach him. Then, according to the reports, "Gregory ran at the blacksmith, snapping and snarling, and Waldron darted for the back window and jumped out."

Police Sergeant Elliot came upon the scene. Strangely enough, this victim of hydrophobia of "a most violent type" no sooner saw the police office than he "whined":

"Water! Water! For God's sake, water."

It was related that the policeman brought him water in a tin can and that "the sufferer barked and snapped savagely at it and buried his teeth in the tin." It was "torn away from him."

Again this "victim of rabies" seemed to recover, and remarked with a sickly smile:

"This is worse than being initiated into the Students' Art League. It is worse than joining the Phi Delta Kappa. If I knew what I had to go through I would not have joined."

House Surgeon McCleary of the Eastern District Hospital came up with an ambulance. He "at once diagnosed the case as hydrophobia." He offered the patient water, and the man "ground the glass between his teeth." When the surgeon asked him if he had ever been bitten by a dog, he answered:

"Yes, by a dog. Three—"

"Then," said the reports, "he began to bark again."

So the story went on to tell how the man was finally strapped to a cot and taken to the Flatbush Hospital, where "his case was diagnosed as hydrophobia." The doctor in charge was quoted as saying that the man's agony could "only end in death." The story told that the unfortunate was evidently an educated man and that he had all his artists' materials with him.

It was a sad story, and a strange one, but it is not stranger than are many of the yarns that emanate from Brooklyn's Eastern District. A band of alleged newspaper reporters permit their fancy to play and regularly turn out bogus news matter, which they find a market for in some of the New-York newspaper offices.

Frank Gregory, the artist, was not suffering from hydrophobia "of a very violent type, very rare in human beings," but from delirium tremens. He was discharged from the hospital a few hours after he was taken there, having been sobered up with bromide and ammonia.

Dr. Duryea, the Medical Superintendent of the hospital, said yesterday that Gregory, who lives at 436 East Houston Street, this city, had no hydrophobia at all, but was suffering from "recklessness and cussedness superinduced by whisky."

Before leaving the hospital Artist Gregory rewarded the attachés for their kindness to him by painting them off-hand a landscape. It might be well for him to exercise his talent in painting a picture of himself in "an awful paroxysm" while "chewing the planks of a board walk," &c., and present it to the bogus news factory in Brooklyn's Eastern District.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—The artist Gregory, who was taken to Flatbush Asylum with alleged hydrophobia symptoms, was discharged from St. Francis Hospital, Trenton, on Tuesday. He was taken to the hospital a week ago, having been picked up on the streets showing symptoms of having an epileptic fit. He soon began barking, and for three days puzzled the physicians and had to be kept strapped in bed. He grew better fast, and was able to see a friend on Monday. He asked to be allowed to remain in the hospital until he grew strong. It was discovered that he had been shamming and he was discharged.

Gregory was painting some sketches for a State Street art dealer, but did not finish them. He says he was bitten three weeks ago by a spitz dog, and when drinking apple whisky he talks much about the rabies. He gave a number of fictitious addresses in New-York.

To Look Into Reformatory Charges.

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—The following was given out at the Department of the State Board of Charities to-day:

> "Announcement is hereby made that the investigation into the internal administration and general condition of the State Reformatory at Elmira, with inquiry into cases of alleged cruelty or injustice toward inmates, which has been already ordered by the State Board of Charities, will be conducted before its committee of three, composed of its President, Oscar Craig; one of its members for the City and County of New-York, State Commissioner Stephen Smith, M. D., and its member for the County of Kings, State Commissioner Edward H. Litchfield; that all persons who have made or may wish to make allegations against the disciplinary or financial management or condition or internal or general administration of the State Reformatory, or any of its officers or managers, are invited to put such allegations in writing, to sign the writing, and to deliver or mail the same to the office of the State Board of Charities, in the Capitol at Albany, on or before the 1st day of September, 1893, and to appear before said committee for oral examination, under oath, at a time and place to be hereafter designated and published.
>
> "It is expected that the office of the Attorney General will be represented on such investigation and inquiry, to examine witnesses and present the evidence which may be offered in support of such allegations, and also evidence in behalf of the reformatory which may be suggested in denial or justification."

Reviewing the Naval Reserves.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Aug. 18.—The United States cruiser San Francisco, which left New-York on Tuesday having on board the Philadelphia and Rochester Naval Reserves, arrived here about 5 o'clock this morning. Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, who started from Philadelphia at 8 o'clock this morning on the lighthouse tender Zizania, accompanied by his staff, went on board the cruiser and formally inspected the reserves. Gov. Reynolds of this State and his staff were also members of the party.

A number of officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard and several personal friends of Gov. Pattison, including Secretary of the Commonwealth William F. Harrity, witnessed the review.

Steamer Runs Down a Yacht.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 18.—The Winsor Line steamer Parthian, from Philadelphia for Boston, ran down and sunk the yacht Siesta, owned by the Wilmington Club and valued at $5,000, in the Delaware, off this city, at 2:30 this morning. There were five men on board, and they were picked up by the crew of a schooner, who went to their assistance in a small boat. The Parthian stopped and sent out a small boat. The men were landed at Edgemoor.

IT WAS A GREAT VICTORY

THE GIANTS WON BY MAKING A VERY STRONG FINISH.

They Overcame a Lead of Seven Runs Gained by the Clevelands by Hard and Opportune Hitting — Baldwin Was Knocked Out of the Box, but a Worthy Substitute Was Found in Petty, the New Man—Umpire Gaffney Ill Treated —Brooklyns Beat Cincinnati Reds.

Yesterday's baseball game had many features, but the most pleasant one was the grand finish made by the Giants. They won after the Clevelands had a lead of 7 runs. Baldwin started in to pitch, and he was pounded unmercifully. Petty, however, who was in reserve, checked the onslaught, pitching the last four innings without a hit being charged against him. It was due to his telling work and some heavy hitting by the Giants that defeat was changed to victory.

All through the contest both teams showed bad feeling. They kept up a tirade of abuse against the umpire. In this respect the Clevelands excelled by long odds. Some of their remarks and actions were unjustified. Umpire Gaffney was trying to be fair, but his work was interfered with to a marked extent by the shouts of the players and the frequent objections raised.

Cleveland began the run scoring in the fourth inning. Childs started the inning with a base on balls. Burkett hit to left for three bases. McKean drove the ball along the right field line for two bags, and Ewing singled, in all scoring 3 runs. The New-Yorks, in their half of the inning, responded with 2. Davis and Connor got hits, but Doyle "doubled up" Connor. Burke hit a hot one to left centre for a home run. The ball struck in front of McAleer, but took a bad bound.

It was in the fifth inning that the Clevelands took a big lead. They scored half a dozen runs and caused the New-York cranks to weep. Hastings got his base on balls; Childs hit to the clubhouse in centre for a home run; Burkett singled; Connor dropped McKean's easy grounder; Ward made a poor throw to first of Ewing's grounder; Tebeau went out on a fly to Doyle; McGarr made a hit; McAleer struck out; O'Connor singled, sending McGarr to third; Ward dropped Doyle's throw while O'Connor was stealing to second, and Hastings ended the inning by striking out.

When it was almost a foregone conclusion that the New-Yorks would lose, they went in and delighted the onlookers by scoring half a dozen runs and getting within one of their opponents. Baldwin was sent to first on balls; Stafford, Ward, Tiernan, and Davis made hits; Connor forced out Davis; Doyle forced out Connor, and then ran all the way home on Childs's low throw to first; Burke, Fuller, and Petty got their bases on balls, but Stafford ended the inning by hitting an easy grounder to Childs. While Petty was at bat Clarkson relieved Childs. Petty took Baldwin's place for New-York in the sixth inning.

It was in the eighth inning that the New-Yorks won the game. Petty led off with a pretty hit to right, and he was followed by Stafford, who tapped the ball for two bases. Then Ward hit a hot one at McKean, scoring Petty, but Stafford on the play was thrown out at the plate. Tiernan made a hit, scoring Ward, and the New-Yorks were in the lead. Davis hit for two bases, Connor, Doyle, and Burke for one each, and the Giants had a lead of 3 runs.

Cleveland went out in one-two-three order in the ninth. This afternoon both clubs will play again. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Childs, 2b	2	2	6	3	2	Stafford, cf	1	2	2	0	0
Burkett, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Ward, 2b	2	2	0	1	3
McKean, ss	2	1	5	6	1	Tiernan, rf	2	2	2	1	0
Ewing, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Davis, 3b	2	3	0	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	0	0	5	1	0	Connor, 1b	0	2	11	0	1
McGarr, 3b	1	1	3	1	0	Doyle, c	1	2	6	0	0
McAleer, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Burke, lf	2	3	3	0	1
O'Connor, c	0	1	4	2	0	Fuller, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Hastings, p	1	0	0	1	0	Baldwin, p	0	1	1	0	0
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	0	0	Petty, p	1	1	0	3	0
Total	9	9	24	14	3	Total	12	17	27	10	5

Cleveland..........0 0 0 3 6 0 0 0 0—9
New-York..........0 0 0 2 6 0 0 4 ..—12

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New-York, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3; New-York, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New-York, 7. Home runs—Burke, Childs. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Stafford, Davis, McKean. Bases on balls—Off Baldwin, 3; off Petty, 2; off Hastings, 4; off Clarkson, 2. Struck out—By Baldwin, 2; by Hastings, 1. Stolen bases—Ward, (2,) Tiernan, Doyle, (2,) McGarr. Double play—Baldwin and Connor. Wild pitches—Hastings, 1; Clarkson, 1. Passed balls—Doyle, 1; O'Connor, 2. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 5,000.

THE BROOKLYNS HIT THE BALL.

An Easy Victory Over the Cincinnati Team —Hatfield's Batting.

The Brooklyn nine defeated the Cincinnati players in a well-played game at Eastern Park yesterday. Hatfield, for the Brooklyns, did well, accepting his chances at third base and rapping out a home run and a three-base hit.

The Brooklyns had no trouble in hitting Sullivan, while Kennedy proved an enigma for the Western men. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
McC'thy, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	2	2	4	0	0
Latham, 3b	1	0	0	3	2	Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	5	0
McPhee, 2b	1	1	1	0	1	Lachance, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Holliday, cf	1	0	8	0	0	Foutz, 1b	1	2	11	0	0
Murphy, c	0	0	7	1	0	Burns, rf	2	2	3	0	0
Canavan, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	5	0
Smith, ss	0	1	1	3	0	Dailey, c	1	2	4	0	0
Metz, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	Hatfield, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Sullivan, p	0	0	1	2	0	Kennedy, p	1	0	0	2	0
Total	4	4	24	10	3	Total	8	10	27	13	2

Cincinnati..........0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn..........0 0 1 2 1 0 0 4 ..—8

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4. Home run—Hatfield. Three-base hits—McPhee, Hatfield. Two-base hit—C. Dailey. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Burns, T. Daly, (2.) Stolen bases—Canavan, Griffin, C. Dailey. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 3; off Kennedy, 2. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 2. Hit with pitched ball—Lachance. Struck out—By Sullivan, 4; by Kennedy, 3. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Umpire—Mr. McQuaid. Attendance, 2,500.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

St. Louis..........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3
Philadelphia..........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT BALTIMORE.

Louisville..........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 2 ..—8
Baltimore..........0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Louisville, 11; Baltimore, 3. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Menefee and Grim; Mullane and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Chicago..........0 0 0 0 0 4 3 0 0—7
Washington..........0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3

Base hits—Chicago, 12; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 1; Washington, 3. Batteries—Hutchison and Kittridge; Meekin and Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Carruthers.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	67	29	.698	Cincinnati	44	49	.473
Pittsburg	59	37	.615	Baltimore	42	53	.442
Cleveland	54	38	.587	St. Louis	42	53	.442
Philadel'a	55	39	.585	Chicago	39	56	.411
New-York	48	45	.516	Louisville	34	55	.382
Brooklyn	46	48	.489	Wash'g'n	33	61	.351

For Other Sporting News See Page 3.

More Talk of Dividing Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 18.—The question of dividing Kansas and making the new State of Lincoln out of the western half of the State is being urged again. Representative Hopkins of Finney County is here in the interest of the scheme. He tells the people here if they offer serious objection to a division of the State the Republicans of Western Kansas will join the Populists and move the capital to McPherson or some central point.

Mr. Hopkins says Western Kansas has never had a State officer or State institution, and the people there do not propose longer to submit to it.

"We are continually getting a black eye from Eastern Kansas," said Mr. Hopkins, "and are referred to as destitute and poverty-stricken. We have had enough of it. We will set up a State of our own, and, if the east fights it, Topeka will be made a whistling station and the capital moved 150 miles west."

Asbury Park Waiters Fight.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—Percy Smith and Joshua Filmore, colored waiters at the Coleman House, fought in the kitchen this morning, and in the mêlée Smith struck Filmore on the head with a heavy plate, fracturing his skull. Smith attempted to escape after the assault, but was arrested and placed under bail to appear before the Grand Jury. Filmore is badly injured and fears are entertained for his recovery.

The Check Came Back Protested.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Aug. 18.—A man giving the name of W. H. McComber went to Sierichs's Bottling Works, on Rockaway Beach, the other day, and ordered several cases of bottled goods for a fishing party, as he alleged. He presented a check of generous size in payment and received the change. To-day the check was protested at the bank, and Sierichs is looking for McComber.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New-York.—Henry J. Poucher, Bushnell's Basin, Monroe County; Gilbert N. Harding, Lacona, Oswego County; Joseph W. Brown, Moira, Franklin County; Charles J. Tighe, Rockton, Montgomery County.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is quiet, but steady, at 15⅛c for No. 7, with sales of 2,000 bags Santos, 200 bags Central American, and 400 bags Mexican on private terms....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 25,250 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing barely steady at 5@10 points decline, on a local trade. Havre was barely steady at ¼f decline. Hamburg was quiet at ¼ pfennig advance. August deliveries stood at the close at 14.60c, September at 14.65@14.70c, (selling at 14.55@14.70c for 5,500 bags,) October at 14.65@14.70c, (selling at 14.55@14.70c for 5,750 bags,) November at 14.55@14.60c, (selling at 14.50@14.55c for 1,250 bags,) December at 14.50@14.55c, (selling at 14.45@14.60c for 9,750 bags,) January at 14.50@14.55c, (selling at 14.55c for 1,500 bags,) March at 14.45@14.55c, (selling at 14.40@14.45c for 750 bags,) and May at 14.30@14.40c, (selling at 14.30c for 750 bags.) Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 216,651 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 50,927 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 6,647 bags.

COTTON—Futures declined all day and closed quiet at 8@10 points below yesterday, with a quiet trade and influenced by the lower Liverpool market....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 104,200 bales....August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.06@7.07c, (selling at 7.09c for 300 bales,) September at 7.08@7.09c, (selling at 7.08@7.17c for 2,100 bales,) October at 7.17@7.18c, (selling at 7.17@7.25c for 17,800 bales,) November at 7.26@7.27c, (selling at 7.26@7.32c for 11,000 bales,) December at 7.35@7.36c, (selling at 7.35@7.41c for 25,300 bales,) January at 7.43@7.44c, (selling at 7.43@7.50c for 43,800 bales,) February at 7.51@7.52c, (selling at 7.53@7.56c for 1,000 bales,) and March at 7.60@7.61c, (selling at 7.62@7.66c for 2,100 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 80 bales sold to spinners and 3,096 bales to shippers at ⅛c decline; middling, 7 5-16@7 9-16c....Port receipts to-day, 1,585 bales, against 873 bales same day last year, and for the week, 12,868 bales, against 10,280 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is very moderate and only to supply immediate wants, with shippers refusing to purchase except at concessions....Sales were about 8,050 pks, including 3,100 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.05@$3.25, 900 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.50@$3.65, Winter wheat clears at $2.80@$3.10, Spring wheat clears at $3, 300 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.60, 1,000 bbls Spring wheat patents at $3.85@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, No. 1 at $2.55@$2.75, No. 2 at $2.45@$2.50, fine at $1.85, 300 bbls rye mixtures at $2.70, superfine at $2, 450 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.45@$2.70....Arrivals since our last, 14,877 bbls and 17,822 sacks, and export clearances hence, 4,703 bbls and 32,158 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 49,077 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 200 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35....And of CORNMEAL, 600 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10....HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 ℔, at 75@77½c....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ⅌ 100 ℔....RYE dull; nominal; Western and State quoted at 55c from track and for boatloads....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country-made, 85c@$1; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was quiet at ¼c decline, with shippers buying only moderately, and the close steady....Sales, 134,600 bushels, of which 109,000 bushels to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, part at 68⅞c, delivered; 5,600 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¾c over September, free on board, store, and 80,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter on private terms, free on board, store. The trade bought 70,000 bushels No. 2 red at 67½@68c, elevator; 2,000 bushels No. 3 red at 65¼c, elevator, and 16,000 bushels ungraded red at 63@66c....Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 68⅛c, store; do late August, at 68⅜c, store; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 69⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 69⅞c....The clearances hence since our last were 87,993 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 204,494 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 270,150 bushels, and in the interior 454,669 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 406,669 bushels....Options declined ⅝@⅞c on easier cables, foreign selling, weak West, and local realizing, with the close steady and a very dull switching and scalping trade....Future sales were 990,000 bushels, with August closing at 67¾c; 465,000 bushels September at 68⅞@69 9-16c, closing at 68⅞c; 110,000 bushels October at 71¼@71¾c, closing at 71¼c; 365,000 bushels December at 76@76¼c, closing at 76c. May closing at 81¼c.

CORN—Spot was very dull and steady at ¼c decline....Sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47⅛c, elevator, quoted delivered at 47⅝c....The receipts for the day were 8,800 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 45,838 bushels, with, in the interior, 342,615 bushels....The clearances hence were 53,046 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 143,392 bushels....Options were without special feature and followed wheat and the West, and closed weak at a decline of ⅜@⅝c....The sales of options were 165,000 bushels, with August closing at 47¼c; 110,000 bushels September at 47⅛@47¾c, closing at 47⅛c; 20,000 bushels October at 47⅛@47¾c, closing at 47¼c; 35,000 bushels December at 46¾@47⅛c, closing at 46¾c.

OATS—Spot were steady and in good demand from jobbers....Sales, 110,500 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, in at 40½c for 21,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 40c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white clipped at 41c; No. 3 do at 40½c; No. 2 mixed at 30¼@30½c for 59,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 30c; rejected white at 39c; rejected mixed at 29½c; No. 2 Chicago at 31½c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed at 30@32c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 39@44c for 12,000 bushels....Options were very dull, ⅛@¼c lower, and without special feature....Sales of options, 20,000 bushels, with August closing at 30¼c; 5,000 bushels September at 30½c, closing at 30½c; 10,000 bushels October at 31⅛@31¼c, closing at 31⅛c; 5,000 bushels November at 32c....The receipts here to-day were 133,350 bushels; exports, 25 bushels.

METALS—Tin strong; spot quoted at 18.60c bid; sales, 10 tons, spot, at 18.60c; 80 tons, buyer's option in August, at 18.80c, and 25 tons October at 19¼c....Copper steady at 9.65c....Lead quiet at 3.37½c....Spelter easy at 3.70c.

OILS—There was no business in cottonseed oil, but supplies were limited and prices held steady. Prime crude was quoted at 35@36c, choice do at 37@38c. Prime yellow was unchanged at 43c. Lard oil was quiet and a trifle easier at 65@67c. Other oils were unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products at the West was depressed under selling by "longs" to realize profits, prompted by a material increase and decidedly lower prices for hogs. Pork closed unchanged for January, but 30 points lower for September. Lard was off 10@12½ points, and short ribs were down 15@27½ points....PORK quiet; unchanged; sales, 200 bbls; quoted at $14.50@$15.50 for mess, $17@$19 for short clear, and $17.50@$18 for family mess. At Chicago, September closed at $12.40 and January at $12.25. Short ribs for September delivery was depressed by the increase in the receipts of swine and the close was weak, at a decline of 15 points for the day, at $7.60. October closed at $7.47½....DRESSED HOGS were a trifle easier, in sympathy with the decline West; quoted at 8c for 160 ℔ average, 7¾@7⅞c for 200 ℔, 7⅝c for 180 ℔, 8c for 140 ℔, 8c for 120 ℔, and 8@8⅛c for pigs; interior deliveries, 60,000 head....CUTMEATS were without change and steady, at 11½c for pickled bellies 12 ℔ average, 10½@11½c for pickled hams, and 6¾c for pickled shoulders....BEEF was quiet but steady; extra India mess, in tierces, at $14.50@$17....BEEF HAMS were dull and easier, with, at the West, $16.50@$17 quoted, while here $17.50@$18 was quoted....LARD—Western steam was dull, but in consequence of the decline at the West, prices were lowered 5 points, and the close was easy; cash was quiet, but about steady, closing at $9 nominal; sales, 500 tcs, part to arrive, on private terms. Options—No sales, closing at $8.85 bid for August and September, and $8.55 nominal for October; city steam was quiet but steady at $8.25@$8.50; sales, 100 tcs; refined was unchanged and quiet at $9.75 for the Continent and $10 for South America; compound was fairly active and firm at $7.75....TALLOW—No further transactions were reported in the market to-day, but prices were firm at 4⅞c bid; offered at 5c late yesterday; sales of 50 hhds fancy city were made at 5c....STEARINE—Lard stearine was dull, and values were wholly nominal at 11c. Oleo stearine is in light supply, and to buy 9¼c would have to be paid....BUTTER—The trading is very light, but prices show a further slight gain on fancy goods, with the day's receipts very moderate....Western extra creamery, 24½@25c; do, poor to prime, 17@23c; State creamery at 24½@25c for extra tubs, and 24@24½c for pails; State dairy, half-tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 19@22c; imitation creamery, 16@19c; Western dairy, 14½@18c; Western factory, 14½@18c....CHEESE—There was a little extra demand to-day to replace a large lot damaged at sea, and this led to a steadier feeling, but the outside inquiry continued light. Full-cream State is within the range of 8⅜@9¼c for large white, 9¼@9⅜c for colored, and 9½c for small size; part skims at 2@6¼c, full skims at 1c....EGGS—The offerings are rather free, to close up the week's business, but demand is only moderate and the tone steady....State and Pennsylvania, 17@17½c; Western, best, 15½@16½c; Western seconds, ⅌ case, $2.25@$3.50.

SUGAR—Without bids or offers, the market continues nominally unchanged....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3¾c....Refined are moderately active and firm....Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

TOBACCO—There is a very dull trade, and concessions are made to secure custom....Sales included 100 cases 1891 Pennsylvania Havana, 11@18c; 50 cases 1891 State Havana, 12@20c; 50 cases 1891 Zimmers, 11@12c; 200 bales Havana, 70c@$1.05; 100 bales Sumatra, $2.60@$4.

WOOL—The very few mills in operation causes almost an entire absence of inquiry, and the lack of ready cash contributes to the unsettled condition of this market. Prices are very low, but the stagnation in all trades prohibits any large dealings....Sales, 45,000 ℔ Spring Texas at 12@16c; 6,500 ℔ unwashed Western at 17@19c; 15,000 ℔ Dakota at 13@14c; 15,000 ℔ Oregon at 12@14c; 55,000 ℔ New-Mexico at 12@13c; 7,000 ℔ scoured at 35@40c; 28,000 ℔ pulled, 50,000 ℔ Montana, 5,000 ℔ Territory, 50,000 ℔ Montevideo, and 140,000 ℔ carpet on private terms; also by auction 250,000 ℔ Texas, damaged by water, at 5@9½c.

FREIGHTS—The inactivity of berth freights continues, and rates are weak and to some ports have been reduced. Full cargo grain freights are also easier, with a fair business at the decline. Petroleum freights are steady, but very dull, while the general market is slow. Berth grain rates are nominally 4d to Liverpool, (with room for that port scarce,) 3d to London, 3¼d to Antwerp, 3⅜d to Glasgow and Bristol, 4¼d to Leith and Newcastle, 4d to Hull, 7½c to Rotterdam, (a decline,) and 60 pfennigs to Hamburg. Berth engagements hence: To Rotterdam, 8,000 bushels grain at 7½c. Charters: A British steamer, with grain from New-York or Baltimore to Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Hamburg at 2s 9d for heavy and 2s 4½d for oats; a British steamer, with grain from Baltimore to Cork, for orders, at 3s, option of Antwerp or Rotterdam at 2s 10½d for heavy or 2s 6d for oats; a British steamer, with 14,000 quarters grain from Baltimore to Cork, for orders, at 3s 1½d, or Continent at 2s 10½d; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to the Continent at 19s 6d; a Spanish steamer, with general cargo from Virginia to Liverpool at current rates; a British steamer, 905 tons, from Norfolk or Newport News to London or Liverpool, with general cargo at 15s; a British steamer, with coal from Norfolk to the Canary Islands at 12s 6d; a German bark, with deals from St. John, N. B., to west coast of England or east coast of Ireland at 40s; a Norwegian bark, with 5,000 bbls petroleum, hence to Stettin, on private terms; a British bark, 850 tons, with guano from Port Lobos to Havana at 17s 6d; a bark, with pulp wood from Bangor to Fleetwood at 15s; a Norwegian bark, with lumber from Pascagoula to Buenos Ayres at $12.50, or Rosario at $14; a British bark, with lumber from Bridgewater, N. S., to Buenos Ayres at $7.75, or Rosario at $7.75; a schooner, with lumber from Portland to Paysandu and back to a port north of Hatteras at $7,500; a schooner, with lumber from Sabine Pass to Tampico on private terms; a schooner, with general cargo, hence to Bahia, at 73c ⅌ bbl; a schooner, 221 tons, with general cargo, hence to Macoris, at $1,250 and port charges; a schooner, with ice and general cargo from Wiscasset and Portland at $2,150; a bark, with salt from Turk's Island at 5½c; a schooner, with lumber from Doboy to Philadelphia at $4.75; a schooner, with lumber from Jacksonville to New-York at $5.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Light Trade Reported and Wheat Not Moving as Rapidly as Usual.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The decline in wheat since last night amounts to 1c ⅌ bushel, and corn and oats are each ½c lower. Provisions lost from 30c to 40c in pork, 10c to 12½c in lard, and from 15c to 27½c in ribs.

Wheat at the opening was about the same as yesterday's closing, eased off ⅛c more, then ruled firm and prices were weak and this time declined 1¼c for September and 1⅛c for December, then ruled steady for some time, became firmer, and the closing was easy ¼c from the bottom.

An early report made the clearances from Baltimore 330,000 bushels, which made a little temporary strength. But later advices cast some doubt upon the authenticity of this report, and the result was to weaken prices. A statement telegraphed from Washington was to the effect that the last national bank statement showed a decrease of $193,000,000 in deposits and $197,000,000 decrease in loans.

Trade was light. Most of the business was in the way of changing September into December. Cables were of an unfavorable tenor and helped to depress values, but the chief cause, probably, for this weakness was the lack of trade. There was rather more disposition to sell than to buy. It was reported that Germany was sending money here to carry wheat, and it was also rumored that $4,000,000 more gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England for America.

The wheat does not appear to move out of Chicago as it should, and there is some talk of the bulk of it staying here all Winter. Corn was quiet and easy on more rain in the interior and the weakness in wheat. The offerings, while not very liberal or urgent, exceeded the demand. The close was steady at inside figures. In oats a little more pressure to sell was observed, and prices receded ⅜c, the market closing weak at about the inside.

The provision market weakened under the receipt of 30,000 head hogs. Pork and lard closed at the lowest point of the day's range, but September ribs recovered 10c from bottom price. Armour & Co. and the American Packing Company bid up ribs toward the close.

Freights were dull. Rates are so low that boats are tying up and offerings are light. Rates to Buffalo were 1¼c for wheat and 1c for corn, and to Kingston 2⅜c for wheat and 2⅛c for corn.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 80 cars; corn, 360 cars; oats, 235 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	61	61¼	60⅛	60¼
Sept.	61¾	62	60¾	60⅛@61
Dec.	69½	69¾	68⅝	68¾@68⅞
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug.	39	39	38¼	38⅜
Sept.	39¼@39⅜	39⅜	38¾	38¾
Oct.	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝
May	41½	41½	40¾	40¾
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug.	23⅞	23⅞@24	23¾	23¾
Sept.	24¼	24⅜	24	24
May	30⅜	30⅜	29⅞@30	30
Mess pork, ⅌ bbl—				
Aug.	....	....	....	$12.25
Sept.	$12.50	$12.50	$12.35	12.35
Oct.	....	....	....	12.50
Lard, ⅌ 100 ℔—				
Aug.	....	....	....	8.30
Sept.	8.30	8.30	8.27½	8.30
Oct.	8.02½	8.05	8.00	8.00
Short ribs, ⅌ 100 ℔—				
Aug.	....	....	....	7.60
Sept.	7.60	7.65	7.55	7.60
Oct.	7.55	7.60	7.45	7.50

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; prices favored buyers; No. 2 Spring wheat, 60¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 56@62c; No. 2 red, 60¼c; No. 2 corn, 38⅜c; No. 3, 39¼c; No. 2 oats, 23¾c; No. 2 rye, 46@46½c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; prime timothy seed, $3.40@$3.50; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $12.32½@$12.67½; lard, ⅌ 100 ℔, $8.27½@$8.40; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.75@$7.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.25@$8.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, ⅌ gallon, $1.12; sugars, cut loaf, 6¼c; granulated, 5.57c; Standard "A," 5.70c; oats, No. 2 white, free on board, 28¼@29c; No. 3 do do, 27½@29c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Flour, bbls	8,000	9,000
Wheat, bushels	42,000	90,000
Corn, bushels	259,000	259,000
Oats, bushels	229,000	292,000
Rye, bushels	2,000	....
Barley, bushels	3,000	2,000

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	*Cows.*	*Veals and Calves.*	*Sheep and Lambs.*	*Hogs.*
Jersey City	960	....	48	4,654	424
Sixtieth Street	391	....	279	2,819	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	728
Hoboken	990	....	....	433	....
Total	2,341	....	327	7,906	1,152

BEEVES—Receipts were 135 cars; 55 cars at Jersey City, 20 cars at Sixtieth Street, 32 cars at Hoboken, and 28 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 62 cars consigned to slaughterers, 18 cars for export, and 55 cars for the market. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef lower at 7¾c ⅌ ℔ and American steers at 9½@11c estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 147 live cattle on the Egyptian Monarch, 150 do on the St. Enoch, 224 do and 1,500 quarters of beef in the Massachusetts; Lehman Brothers, 223 cattle on the Massachusetts; M. Goldsmith, 148 cattle on the Egyptian Monarch, 157 do on the St. Enoch, and 125 do on the Hindoo; Eastmans Company 2,280 quarters on the Aurania. The market was slow and dull for all kinds; prices ruled dull to the close when everything was sold. Texans and Colorados sold at $3.40@$4.30 ⅌ cwt, common to good native steers at $3.50@$4.90, oxen at $3@$3.75, bulls at $2.50, cows at $1.75@$2.50, 1 car of Colorado heifers at $3.85. *SALES.*—NEWTON & GILLETT—20 West Virginia steers, 1,252 ℔ average, at $4.50 ⅌ 100 ℔; 10 do, 1,177 ℔, at $4.10; 11 do, 1,201 ℔, at $4.05; 22 do, 1,133 ℔, at $3.90; 2 oxen, 1,350 ℔, at $3.60; 2 do, 1,285 ℔, at $3; 1 bull, 1,100 ℔, at $2.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—31 Indiana steers, 1,452 ℔, at $4.90; 12 do, 1,269 ℔, at $4.30; 15 do, 1,249 ℔, at $4.40; 2 do, 1,170 ℔, at $4.15; 6 do, 1,113 ℔, at $4; 10 Kentucky do, 1,279 ℔, at $4.65; 11 do, 1,222 ℔, at $4.40; 20 do, 1,241 ℔, at $4.30; 2 do, 1,300 ℔, at $4.25; 5 do, 1,222 ℔, at $4.15; 3 do, 1,350 ℔, at $4.15; 19 Texans, 1,077 ℔, at $3.50; 19 do, 1,041 ℔, at $3.40. S. SANDERS—20 Illinois steers, 1,154 ℔, at $3.60; 19 do, 1,160 ℔, at $3.50; 13 Colorados, 1,046 ℔, at $4.20; 75 Texans, 1,146 ℔, at $3.60; 23 Colorado heifers, 1,142 ℔, at $3.85; 7 stockers, 1,056 ℔, at $3.50. M. GOLDSMITH—15 Kentucky steers, 1,266 ℔, at $4.75; 5 do, 1,174 ℔, at $4.25; 1 do, 1,540 ℔, at $4.25; 6 do, 1,371 ℔, at $4.25. SHERMAN & CULVER—58 Kentucky steers, 1,105 ℔, at $4.55; 19 Ohio do, 1,200 ℔, at $4.40; 6 oxen, 1,408 ℔, at $3.75; 4 cows, 1,000 ℔, at $2.50; 1 do, 870 ℔, at $1.75. J. SHAMBERG & SON—30 Kentucky steers, 1,440 ℔, at $4.80; 15 do, 1,328 ℔, at $4.70; 2 do, 1,340 ℔, at $4.60; 18 Kentucky do, 1,374 ℔, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,329 ℔, at $4.15; 6 do, 1,298 ℔, at $4.35. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—30 Kentucky steers, 1,374 ℔, at $4.60; 14 do, 1,437 ℔, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,270 ℔, at $4.60.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 33 cars; 10 cars at Jersey City for the market, 12 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 4 cars, with 2 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Sheep very dull, and ¼@½c ⅌ ℔ lower; choice lambs about steady, but common stock was not wanted; 25 cars unsold at the close. Sheep sold at $2@$4.25 ⅌ cwt; lambs at $4.75@$6 for ordinary to choice. *SALES.*—D. HARRINGTON—18 Pennsylvania sheep, 102 ℔ average, at $4 ⅌ 100 ℔; 69 Pennsylvania lambs, 65 ℔, at $5.35; 244 Michigan do, 67 ℔, at $5.37½; 248 Kentucky do, 60 ℔, at $4.87½; 247 do, 65 ℔, at $5; 239 do, 61½ ℔, at $5.30; 248 do, 61 ℔, at $5.37½. G. DILLENBACK—235 Kentucky lambs, 66½ ℔, at $5.35; 240 do, 64 ℔, at $5.25. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—319 Maryland lambs, 61 ℔, at $5.50; 147 Virginia do, 59 ℔, at $5; 233 do, 62 ℔, at $4.75; 411 Kentucky do, 69 ℔, at $5.25; 181 do, 58 ℔, at $4.50; 30 do, 63 ℔, at $4.50; 29 do, 58 ℔, at $4; 14 Kentucky sheep, 58 ℔, at $4; 116 Ohio do, 85 ℔, at $3.25; 119 do, 80 ℔, at $3. M. COLLINS—22 Ohio sheep, 83 ℔, at $4.25; 53 do, 79 ℔, at $4; 15 Virginia lambs, 71 ℔, at $5.50; 10 do, 72 ℔, at $5.50. S. JUDD & CO.—117 West Virginia lambs, 68 ℔, at $6; 66 Pennsylvania do, 71 ℔, at $5.37½; 18 West Virginia sheep, 84 ℔, at $2. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—36 Kentucky sheep, 114 ℔, at $3.90.

VEALS AND CALVES—Supply light and demand fair for veals at steady prices; grassers and buttermilks a little dull, but no lower. Common to choice veals sold at $5@$7 ⅌ 100 ℔; grassers and buttermilks at $2@$2.70. *SALES.*—G. DILLENBACK—96 veals, 169 ℔ average, at 7c ⅌ ℔; 9 grassers, 199 ℔, at 2⅜c; 20 fed calves, 196 ℔, at 3½c. HUME & MULLEN—51 mixed grassers and fed calves, 226 ℔, at 2½c; 5 veals, 156 ℔, at 6½c; 4 do, 133 ℔, at 6½c; 1 do, 126 ℔, at 5c. J. P. NELSON—3 veals, 130 ℔, at 6c; 14 do, 148 ℔, at 6¼c. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—26 grassers, 219 ℔, at 2½c; 3 do, 120 ℔, at 2½c. NEWTON & GILLETT—3 veals, 140 ℔, at 6¾c; 6 do, 100 ℔, at 6c; 28 buttermilk calves, 171 ℔, at $2.70; 3 calves, 133 ℔, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—4 veals, 175 ℔, at 7c; 4 fed calves, 233 ℔, at 3½c. J. F. PIDCOCK—61 grassers, 157 ℔, at 2c.

HOGS—The arrivals were 8 cars: 3 cars at Jersey City and 5 cars at Fortieth Street. Market steady at $5.50@$6.75 for heavy to light. *SALES.*—G. DILLENBACK—39 State hogs, 266 ℔ average, at $6 ⅌ 100 ℔; 1 rough, 250 ℔, at $5. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—7 State hogs, 193 ℔, at $6.50; 1 stag, 300 ℔, at $5. NEWTON & GILLETT—6 State hogs, 219 ℔, at $6.25; 5 do, 408 ℔, at $5.50; 1 rough, 480 ℔, at $5.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,620 head; total for week thus far, 12,480 head; for same time last week, 11,470 head; consigned through, 2,540 head; to New-York, 2,220 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened steady for good grades; slow and weak for common; closed steady; cows and heifers, $2.75@$2.80; good 1,100-℔ steers, $4; fair exporters, 1,325 ℔, $4.30. Hogs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 9,150 head; total for week thus far, 43,800 head; for same time last week, 23,550 head; consigned through, 6,750 head; to New-York, 2,550 head; on sale, 2,400 head; market opened lower; closed weak and lower; good Yorkers and light grades, $6.20@$6.25; mediums and heavy, $5.90@$6; roughs, $4.25@$4.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 5,800 head; total for week thus far, 29,000 head; for same time last week, 19,400 head; consigned through, 4,200 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 1,600 head; market opened slow and steady; closed dull; good mixed sheep, $3.85@$4; choice, $4.25; good lambs, $5@$5.25; few fancy heavy a shade higher; fair to good lambs, $4.25@$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 600 head; market, nothing doing; all through consignments; no cattle shipped to New-York to-day. Hogs—Receipts, 2,656 head; shipments, 2,700 head; market slow; closing weak; extreme heavy to choice light, $5.75@$6.25; seven cars shipped to New-York to-day. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 400 head; market very dull at about unchanged prices.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market steady; top on Texas steers, $3.10; top on cows, $2.40. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market 20c lower; top price, $5.80; bulk, $5.30@$5.70. Sheep—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 100 head; market weak; nominal.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,800 head; market slow; 10c lower; best natives, $4.75@$4.90; good to choice, $4.20@$4.70; others, $2.80@$3.80; Texans, $2.25@$2.75; Westerns, $3.50@$4.10; cows, $1.10@$2.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000 head; shipments, 7,500 head; opened 15@20c lower; closed 25@30c lower; common rough heavy, $4.25@$4.60; good packing, $4.75@$4.90; prime heavy, $5@$5.10; butchers', $5.10@$5.50; light, $5.20@$5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 580 head; market steady; natives, $2.75@$4; Westerns, $2.80@$3.50; Texans, $2.40@$3.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Spring wheat quiet; orders generally 2c under market; sales, 5 cars No. 1 Northern, spot, 65½c; 5,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; 20,000 bushels do, 63¾c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, 69c; No. 1 Northern, do, 65c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63⅝c; No. 2 Northern, spot, 63½c. Winter wheat dull; closed weak; ½@1c lower; sales, 2 cars No. 2 red, 64¾@65½c, track; closing, No. 2 red, 64½c; No. 1 white, 67c; No. 3 extra red, 62c. Corn quiet; weak; closing inside prices; sales, 4 cars No. 2 yellow, 46@46½c; 8 cars No. 3 yellow, 45@45½c; 13,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 44¾@45c; 6 cars No. 3 corn, 44@44½c, store. Oats active at 32½c for No. 2 white; sales, 14 cars at 32½c; 2 cars do, 33c; 1 car No. 3 white, 32c; 2 cars No. 2 mixed, 29c; 1 car do, old, 31c. Rye dull; No. 2, 53c asked. Flour steady; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.15. Millfeed firm at the advance; good demand. Canal freights easier; wheat, 4½c; corn, 4c; seed, 4½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 314,500 bushels; corn, 61,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 250,000 bushels; corn, 8,400 bushels. Rail—Flour, 49,000 bbls; wheat, 78,000 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined steadily, closing ⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 59c; August, 57¾c; September, 58¾c; October, 61½@61⅝c; December, 97¼c asked. Corn dull, No. 2 mixed, 34c; August, 34⅞c; September, 35c; December, 34c bid; year, 33⅜c nominal. Oats nominal; No. 2, cash, 23⅞c bid; August, 23¾c bid; September, 23½c bid. Rye firm; No. 2, east side, 48c. Barley no trading. Flaxseed firm, 94c. Hay easy; lower; prime to choice timothy, $10.50@$11.75. Butter unchanged. Eggs higher; 12c. Lead firmer; 3.07½c; spelter, nominal, 3.55c. Bran higher; 60c, east track. Cornmeal steady; $1.75. Whisky, bagging, and cotton ties unchanged. Provisions slow, lower. Pork, new current make, $13.50. Lard, $8.12½c. Dry Salt Meats—Loose shoulders, $6.87½c; longs and ribs, $7.75; shorts, $8.30; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.50@$8.75; longs and ribs, $9.12½c; shorts, $9.50. Hams unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 104,000 bushels; corn, 72,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 47,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Wheat easy, lower; September, 61⅞c; December, 79¼c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2, cash, 42½c. Oats quiet; cash, 25c. Rye dull, steady; cash, 46c. Cloverseed active, steady; prime, to arrive, $5.85; No. 2, $5.55; prime October, $6. Receipts—Flour, 197 bbls; wheat, 85,500 bushels; corn, 9,182 bushels; oats, 5,600 bushels; rye, 3,618 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,777 bbls; wheat, 69,300 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 1,270 bushels; rye none.

PEORIA, Aug. 18.—Corn—No. 2, 38½c; No. 3, 37½c. Oats quiet; easier; No. 2 white, 26¼@26½c; No. 3 white, 26½c. Rye nominal. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 4,200 bushels; corn, 22,100 bushels; oats, 95,700 bushels; rye, none; barley, 1,400 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; corn, 1,950 bushels; oats, 78,100 bushels; rye, 600 bushels; barley, none.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—Flour dull; steady. Wheat nominal; No. 2 red, 59½c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Rye steady; No. 2, 49½c. Pork dull; $14. Lard dull; drooping; $8.25. Bulkmeats firm; $8.50@$9. Bacon dull; $9.75. Whisky steady; sales, 380 bbls at $1.12. Butter easy. Sugar steady. Eggs stronger. Cheese strong.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 18.—Petroleum dull; National Transit certificates opened at 58¾; closed at 59½; highest, 59½; lowest, 58¾. Sales, 10,000 bbls.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Cotton weak; good middling, 7⅜c; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; net receipts, 203 bales, including 164 bales new crop; gross, 367 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,045 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 48,618 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,479 bales; gross, 5,551 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,048 bales; to the Continent, 434 bales; coastwise, 1,972 bales; sales, 2,800 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 305 bales, including 302 bales new crop; sales, 81 bales; stock, 17,425 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 1,455 bales; exports, coastwise, 698 bales; sales, 1,237 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 18.—Cotton easy; middling, 6⅞c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net and gross receipts, 383 bales, including 201 bales new crop; sales, 165 bales; stock, 8,086 bales. Weekly—Net and gross receipts, 1,646 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,453 bales; sales, 445 bales.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 19 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre; at 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Aurania";) at 8 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 9 A. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 9 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship F. Hendrik, (letters for other Venezuela Ports and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per F. Hendrik";) at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Espana, from New-Orleans.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Lucania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A.M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A.M.
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A.M.
Aurania, Sept. 19, noon
Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A.M.
Campania, Sep. 30, 8½ AM
EXTRA STEAMER.
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier 38, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. Colombia..........Monday, 21st Aug., noon
S. S. Alamo..........Friday, 25th Aug., noon
S. S. City of Para..........Wednesday, 30th Aug., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Tallahassee..........Saturday, Aug. 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Tuesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Thursday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE..........Tuesday, Aug. 22
CHEROKEE..........Friday, Aug. 25
ALGONQUIN..........Tuesday, Aug. 29
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A.M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A.M.
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A.M.
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P.M.
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A.M.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A.M.
Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16
Fulda, Sept. 23
Werra, Oct. 4
Kaiser, Oct. 21
Fulda, Nov. 4
Werra, Nov. 18
Kaiser, Nov. 25
Fulda, Dec. 9
Werra, Dec. 30
Kaiser, Jan. 6
Spree, Jan. 16
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A.M.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P.M.
Normannia, 8.14, 8:30 AM
F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P.M
Columbia, 8.28, 7:30 A.M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P.M.
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 AM.
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P.M.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A.M.
Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ PM
*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ AM
Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 AM
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Furnessia, Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A.M.
Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A.M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DUBBELDAM, Thursday, Aug. 24, 3:00 P. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, 4:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf....Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.
New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 8c, postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND,
AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London, at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays.
Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St., 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St., " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER. (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 6:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P.M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, AUG. 22, MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibuled Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P.M.
12:03 P.M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M.,	‡New-London and Providence,	7:40 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	8:40 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A.M.
12:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A.M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
Catskill Mountains.
Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:05 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland, Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:30 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays: Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.
B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.
C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30, A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15, P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.